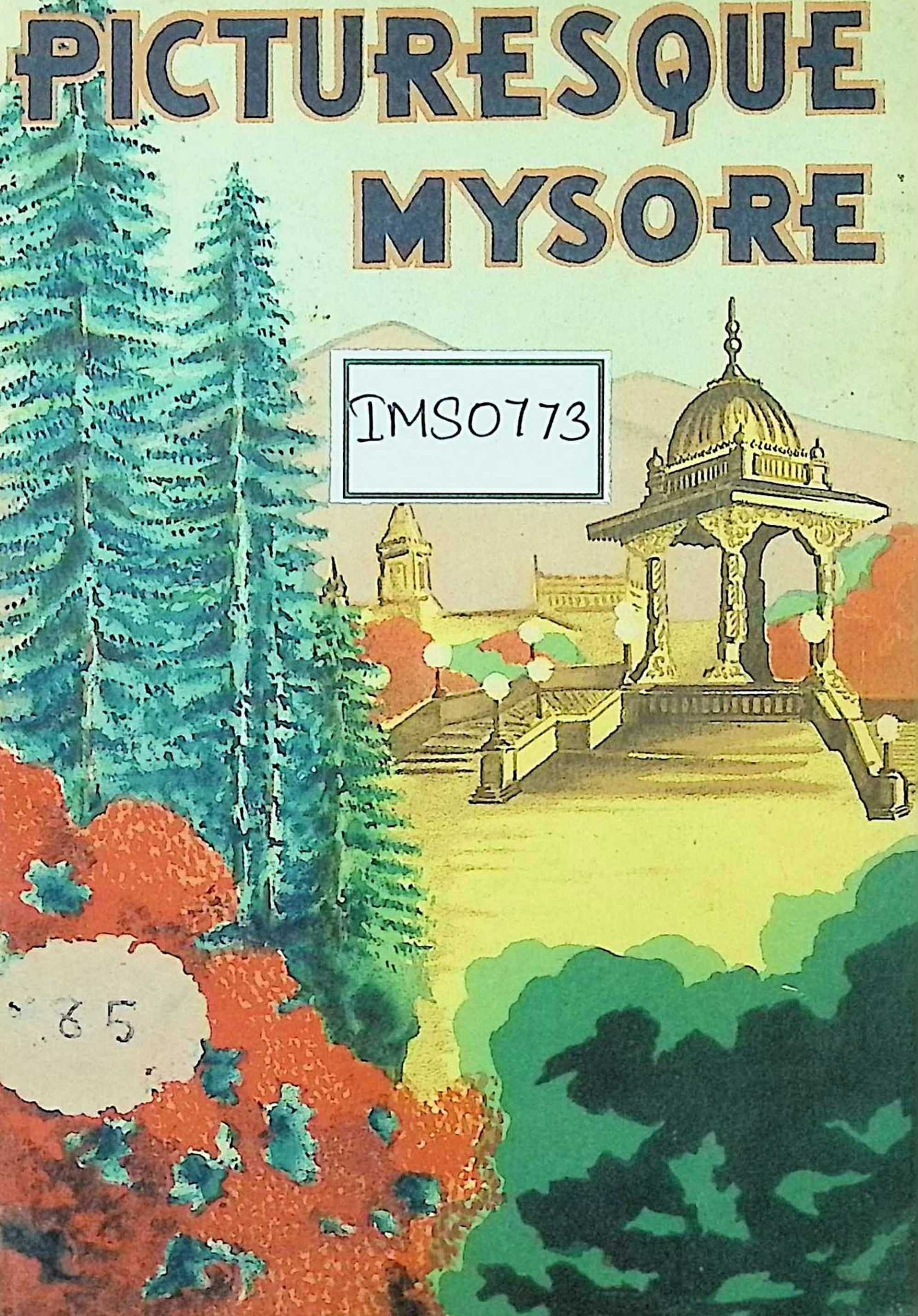
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MYSORE

OF all places in India few are more attractive, fruitful or rewarding to the tourist than the picturesque State of Mysore. Situated in the south with a general elevation of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea-level, it enjoys a mild and equable climate. The State covers an area of 29,483 square miles and has a population of nearly seven millions. It offers unending interest to every taste. It is a land of lofty mountains, primeval forests and lovely waterfalls; it is the special haunt of the tiger, the bison and the wild elephant; the peculiar home of sandal and teak; the chief garden in India for coffee cultivation and it yields by far the largest quantity of gold of any country in the East. In relation to humanity again, it has been the home of two of the greatest philosophers of India—Shankara and Ramanuja, whose tenets are to this day followed by millions of Hindus. Many forms of faith have been established here and left their deep impress on the country. The State has some of the largest pioneer industrial undertakings in India, such as the Gold Mines of Kolar, the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore. It is one of the largest producers of silk, soap and sandal oil. The tourist who wishes to see an up-to-date Indian State situated amidst wonderful scenery and setting cannot do better than visit Mysore.

The history of the land is as varied as it is interesting. Tradition connects it with many a legend, teeming with

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romance, of the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to more historic times, the country formed part of the empire of Asoka whose famous edicts and pillars are to be found in the extreme north of the State. Later, it was the birth place of three great royal races dominant in the South—the Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the kings of Vijayanagar. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries Mysore was ruled by a succession of kings of the Hoysala dynasty, whose religious devotion and piety expressed itself in building ornate shrines, the like of which it would be hard to find anywhere else in India. These shrines are unrivalled for their delicacy of carving and mastery of design. Thanks to the impetus given by the kings of this dynasty, Hindu architecture and sculpture received their fullest development and perfection in Mysore in the thirteenth century which witnessed the Gothic renaissance in Europe. The temples at Somanathpur, Belur and Halebid, which were built then, still stand to witness the marvellous powers of invention and skill of India's master-builders of seven centuries ago. Their beauty was so well known even in the early days, that it attracted a Turkish traveller, Abdur Razzack, in 1430 A.D. On seeing them he was so charmed that he dared not attempt any description of their wonder and beauty, fearing he would be accused of exaggeration.

Mysore came under the present reigning dynasty in the fourteenth century. Since then it has been governed by a succession of distinguished Rulers. For a few years towards the close of the eighteenth century, the real power in the State passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. In 1799, however, Tipu was defeated by the British in the famous battle of Seringapatam and the Hindu reigning dynasty was restored to

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its former power in the person of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III.

The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, ascended the throne in 1894 and assumed the administration of the country in 1902. The ultimate authority in the State is His Highness the Maharaja who is assisted in the administration of the country by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan, as President, and two Members. The present Dewan of the State is *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza Ismail. There are two constitutional bodies to help in the administration, namely, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, composed mostly of elected representatives of the people.

The best time to visit Mysore is on the occasion of the Dasara festivities when the visitor may combine a tour of the State with the unique Dasara sight-seeing in the city of Mysore. These festivities, which generally fall in September-October every year, are observed in Mysore City with true oriental pomp and pageantry. They extend over ten days, and every evening the Maharaja sits on his jewelled throne (Simhasan), which according to Hindu jurisprudence is an emblem of sovereignty, and receives the obeisance of his subjects. The scene in the courtyard of the Palace is thrilling to a degree. The throne originally belonged to the kings of Vijayanagar, and on the disruption of their kingdom in the sixteenth century, it passed into the hands of Raja Wadiyar of the present dynasty in 1610. Since then his descendants have been sitting on this throne following the tradition laid down by him three centuries ago. The throne is of fig-wood, overlaid with gold. Its surface is covered with gold and silver figures and arabesques. From its arms hang tassels of pearls.

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Overhead is a pearl-fringed umbrella, surmounted by a mythical jewelled bird of which legend asserts that " the head on which its shadow falls will wear a crown." On the tenth day of the Dasara the Maharaja goes in a procession through the principal streets of the city, seated in a golden howdah on an elephant. The procession which is headed by camels, and accompanied by elephants, horses richly caparisoned, palanquins and silver coaches and standard-bearers with silken banners, slowly winds its way with a splendour and magnificence which is unsurpassed in the whole of India. The City of Mysore presents during the Dasara the appearance of a veritable fairy-land.

Few places in India have a greater wealth of beauty spots than Mysore or are so rich in picturesque scenery and places of historic interest and legendary glamour. It is not possible here to do more than briefly refer to some of the attractions which Mysore has to offer to the visitor. A tour of the State may conveniently begin from the principal city of Bangalore which is connected by rail with Madras and Bombay. The old town of Bangalore, the possession of which was fiercely coveted by the powers in South India in the seventeenth century, has gradually extended so that it now covers an area of nearly 25 square miles, and with its population of 306,000, ranks as the ninth city in India. It consists of two separate but adjacent blocks, Bangalore City proper and the Civil and Military Station. The administration of the latter has been made over to the British Government for purposes of a Cantonment and the Station is the headquarters of the Madras District Area of the Indian Army. The City proper is the seat of the Government of Mysore. Bangalore is replete with modern comforts and it has, by its mild climate, lured many from British India

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who have made it their permanent home. It is a city of parks and public gardens, of big public offices, colleges, hospitals and other institutions. It is fast developing into a great industrial centre. The Mysore Sandal Soap which commands such a wide popularity is manufactured here. The Soap Factory may be visited as also the Government Electric Factory, Porcelain Factory and Industrial Laboratory. Other places of interest are the Maharaja's Palace, the Public Gardens, called "Lal-Bagh," and the Indian Institute of Science.

The large artificial lake, called Chamaraj Sagar, which supplies drinking water to Bangalore is well worth a visit. It is situated 22 miles from Bangalore and may be reached by car or bus.

Close to Bangalore (35 miles) and connected with it by a light railway lies the hill station of Nandi (4,851 feet above sea-level) which has a salubrious climate all the year round. With its fortifications, the ruins of which may still be seen, it was a formidable stronghold in the eighteenth century and was captured by the British Army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. It now serves the purpose of a popular summer resort with fine furnished bungalows provided with electric lights and having excellent catering arrangements—vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian.

Those who wish to have the thrill of going down 6,000 or 7,000 feet into the bowels of the earth may make a short trip of 60 miles from Bangalore by car, or railway on the Bangalore-Madras line, to the Kolar Gold Field, which contains some of the deepest mines in the world. There are four companies, formed and financed in England, working on the Kolar Gold Field under mining leases granted by the Government of Mysore. These mines have reached very great depths, and the

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lowest working level in the Champion Reef mine is now 7,600 feet vertically below the surface. Over twenty thousand men are employed in the mines and nearly thirteen thousand of them work underground. Machinery worked by electricity is used on an extensive scale, the power being supplied by the Government of Mysore from the Generating Station at Sivasamudram 92 miles away. All the mines are in quite a flourishing condition, the total output of gold from 1882 to 1934 being 17,909,070 ozs. valued at £79,512,815. The leases of these companies were recently renewed by the Government of Mysore for a further period of 30 years from 1940. For permission to see the mines, application should be made to the Superintendent of the mines concerned or to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field.

The tourist may next proceed from Bangalore to Mysore, the capital of the State, after seeing the famous waterfalls at Sivasamudram (Siva's Ocean) and the Sugar Factory at Mandya on the way. Sivasamudram is reached by a good cross road, 30 miles in length, from Maddur, an intermediate railway station on the Bangalore-Mysore line. The river Cauvery branches here into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a succession of picturesque rapids and cascades. The northern one is known as *Gagana Chukki* (Heavenly Spray) and the one on the south as the *Bar Chukki* (Heavy Spray). At the northern cataract the stream rushes precipitously over the edge of a tremendous abyss, and dashing over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam, hurls itself into a deep pool below. The southern cataract is perhaps even finer than the northern one. During the rainy season the river pours over the hillside in an unbroken volume, a quarter of a mile across, but in the

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dry months it is divided into several distinct falls of great splendour which the tourist can contemplate at his ease as he discusses his lunch on the opposite side of the stream. The scenery around is extremely grand, the hills being clothed in dense forest, and the whole locality leaves an indelible impression on the mind of the visitor.

Sivasamudram is also noted for its large Electric Generating Station. The possibility of harnessing the falls for generating electricity was visualised by the administrators of Mysore even in the very early days of electrical engineering before the close of the nineteenth century, and the development of electric energy was first established in Mysore as early as 1902 by the installation of generating units in the Power House at Sivasamudram. The initial plant had a capacity of 3,600 kilowatts. With the growing demands of the State, the plant was gradually increased in capacity until it now comprises a total effective capacity of 34,500 kilowatts. It is proposed to increase it further to 40,000 kilowatts. The transmission system has kept pace with generation and it now embraces a high tension route mileage of about 550 miles, traversing the greater part of the State and having further ramifications for supplying no less than 130 towns and villages.

The Sugar Factory at Mandya, which lies on the trunk road from Bangalore to Mysore and on the Bangalore-Mysore railway line, is the largest of its kind in India. It produces well over 20,000 tons of sugar a year. It is proposed to extend the capacity of the Factory so as to make it possible to produce 40,000 tons a year.

The City of Mysore with its lovely pleasances and delightful parks is acknowledged to be "a Garden City" and "the cleanest city in India." It lies by the side of a rocky hill named after the goddess Chamundi which

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lends the City a pleasing picturesqueness. The City has been so greatly improved that persons who had seen Mysore two decades ago would hardly recognise the present handsome and growing City with its magnificent wide roads and imposing buildings. Mysore has been the capital of the State ever since 1799. The Maharaja's Palace which stands in the old Fort is admittedly one of the loveliest buildings in India. It is an imposing structure, 145 feet high, and took fourteen years to complete. It is built of many varieties of stone and "is unsurpassed," says Sir George Watt, "by any other stone work in India." The general appearance and the outline of the Palace are Indo-Saracenic, but the details are distinctly Hoysala in character. From the basement to the top the surface is adorned with sculptures of the very best class of Indian art. The Mysore specialities of silk and sandal oil are produced in the City of Mysore. The Government Silk Weaving Factory is equipped with Swiss and French looms and manufactures high grade fabrics, such as georgette, crêpe-de-chine and satins, and also silk handkerchiefs and ties. The sandal oil produced by the Government Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore is noted for its purity and its essential aromatic properties. It is largely exported to Europe, America and Japan. Other notable places in the City are the Mysore University buildings, the Curzon Park, Lalitha Mahal, the Zoological Gardens and the Chamundi Hills.

Mysore City is the most convenient centre from which to visit the following places:—

	Miles
Krishnaraj Sagar	10
Somanathpur	33
Seringapatam	11
Melkote	31 (20 miles from Seringapatam).

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At Krishnaraj Sagar there is the second largest reservoir in India, named in honour of His Highness the present Maharaja in whose reign it was constructed. The dam is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and is intended to store 124 feet of depth of water. The reservoir has a water spread of fifty square miles and has helped to bring under cultivation 120,000 acres of land situated in some of the most arid tracts of the State. By the side of the dam are laid out in exquisite taste the terrace gardens, known as the Brindavan, which rise in a series of ascending terraces on both the banks of the river bed and contain beautiful lawns and colourful beds, sweet scented bushes and shady walks, and cascades and fountains always reflecting changing hues from morning till night. The panorama from any given point is superb and enchanting. Each fountain has an individuality of its own and one feels as though all the beautiful elements in the fountain world had gathered here for merry-making and enjoyment. With the coming on of night, a battery of multi-coloured search lights is made to light up the fountain sprays and then each fountain throws up into the air its own shower of jewels. The engineer, the gardener and, more than all, the artistic mind behind the whole scheme have combined to make the Brindavan a living realisation of the gardens so vividly pictured by Persian poets in their lyrics. It recalls to one's remembrance the couplet, "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this."

The shrine at Somanathpur is another marvel of grace and beauty which one should not miss seeing. Its elegance of outline and the marvellous elaboration of detail that characterises it have been admired by all those who have seen the temple. It was built, according to an inscription at the entrance, in 1269 A.D. by Soma, a member of the royal family and a high dignitary

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under King Narasimha III of the Hoysala dynasty. The temple stands in the middle of an open courtyard, which encloses it as if it were in a frame, and is surmounted by three elegantly carved towers which in their symmetry and proportion are gems of architecture. The towers are pyramidal in shape and are decorated with lace-like ornaments from top to bottom. Around the exterior base of the temple are sculptured the incidents of the epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabarata, and above it are portrayed the gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon with various kinds of ornamental canopies above them. The number of large images on the outer walls is 194 and every one of them bespeaks the supreme talent of the Mysore artists of the thirteenth century. The temple is in itself a veritable museum of Indian art.

The greatest interest, however, attaches to Seringapatam as the scene of combats glorious in Indian history. Seringapatam is a small island formed by the river Cauvery, about three miles long and a mile broad. It was for long the capital of the Mysore Maharajas, and it was from this island, which its triple fortifications had rendered impregnable, that Tipu carried on his incessant warfare against the British towards the close of the eighteenth century. He was defeated and killed by the British in the battle of Seringapatam in 1799. The historic breach through which the British army was successfully led into the fort by General Sir David Baird is marked by a simple and plain monument on the south-west angle of the fort. Standing beside it and looking across the river one may very well picture to oneself the difficulties that the besieging army had to surmount. On the historic 4th of May, 1799, the British troops, entrenched on the other side of the river, crossed its rugged bed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They were exposed to a heavy fire from

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the fort, but they ascended the breach in spite of all opposition from the enemy and within a short time planted the British flag on the fort. Other places of interest on the island are the De Havilland Arch, built by a French engineer, the Darya Dowlat Bagh (Garden of the Wealth of the Sea) which was the favourite retreat of Tipu, the water-gate in which he died fighting and the Gumbaz or the mausoleum in which he and his parents lie entombed.

The peaceful and orderly town of Melkote is a place of pilgrimage to all Hindus. The great philosopher, Ramanuja, settled here in the eleventh century and renovated the temple of Narayana at Melkote. It was while living here that he wrote his commentary on the *Vedanta Sutras* which in its broad features anticipated the philosophy of Hegel. The temple has many valuable jewels, and one of them, a diamond crown known as the *Vayira Mudi* (Sanskrit *Vajra makuta*), is almost priceless. It is believed to have been presented to the temple by Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharata. The crown is always kept in safe custody in the Mysore Palace and is exposed to the gaze of the people only once a year during a festival which is generally held in March-April, when it is placed on the head of the image for a night. This festival is attended by thousands of people from all over India.

The traveller may next proceed from Mysore to Hassan either by car or by the Mysore-Arsikere railway, according to his convenience. Hassan is the best place from which to visit the colossal statue of Gomateswara and the famous temples at Belur and Halebid. The distances from Hassan to these places are :—

	Miles
Sravanabelagola	30
Belur	25
Halebid	35 (10 miles from Belur).

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Buses run daily to these places from Hassan and cars can also be hired at Hassan.

Sravanabelagola lies in the middle of two small hills and in the whole of the beautiful State of Mysore it would be hard to find a spot where the historic and the picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here. Every inch of it is paved with history and romance. As far back as the third century B.C., Chandragupta Maurya, who built up one of the biggest empires of ancient India, took a vow of absolute renunciation towards the close of his life, like the Indian kings and emperors of yore, and leaving his capital, Pataliputra, in the north migrated south and finally settled here at Sravanabelagola. The rocky cave in one of the hills in which the emperor spent his last days as an ascetic is still in existence and is visited by many to whom the historic has its fascinating appeal. Later, in 983 A.D., was erected on the bigger of the two hills, the largest known statue in the world. It was set up, as the inscriptions around it tell us, by one Chamundaraya, a powerful local potentate, and represents a Jain saint by name Gomateswara. The statue, which is held in great reverence and worshipped by millions of Jains throughout India, stands sixty feet high and is bigger than any known statue of Rameses in Egypt. The image is cut out of a huge boulder and its rough surface has been made to yield, by the hand of an unknown artist, an exquisite statue with the calm and beatific smile of a saint. The visitor would be astonished at the amount of labour such a prodigious work must have entailed and would be puzzled to know whether the statue was a part of the hill itself or had been moved to the spot where it now stands. Whether the rock was found *in situ* or was moved, " nothing grander," says Fergusson, " or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there, no

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known statue surpasses it in height or excels it in the perfection of art it exhibits."

The temple at Belur is one of the most exquisite specimens of Hoysala architecture and rivals in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Somanathpur temple. It was built more than nine hundred years ago by the munificence of the Hoysala king, Vishnuvardhana, who was a great patron of the liberal arts and who enriched and embellished the beauty of his country by raising several dainty monuments which, for centuries, have been admired by men of all faiths. He was a Jain by religion and was converted to Vaishnavism by Ramanuja. In commemoration of his change of faith he had this beautiful temple at Belur constructed and dedicated in 1117 to the god Vijaya Narayana, whose image is still worshipped in the temple. Fergusson, the eminent authority on Indian architecture and sculpture, speaking of this temple observes: "There are many buildings in India which are unsurpassed for delicacy of detail by any in the world, but the temple of Belur surpasses even these for freedom of handling and richness of fancy."

The name of the architect who designed and executed the temple is surrounded by many legends. It is said that he was one Jakanachari by name and that he began and completed each of the three great temples at Somanathpur, Belur and Halebid in a single night. Whoever the architect or architects might have been, there can be no doubt that they have left at Belur, as a gift to posterity, a wonderful shrine, of which "every part is so complicated, so lavishly and yet so harmoniously ornate."

The village of Halebid marks the site on which stood the city of Dvarasamudra, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings. The splendour of this ancient city is attested by its architectural monuments, which rank

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among the masterpieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoysaleswara and Kedareswara temples. The former is a unique work of art. It was, however, never finished. "Had but this temple been completed, it is," says Fergusson, "one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand." He waxes eloquent over its beauty and says: "A person here sees a greater amount of skilled labour than was ever exhibited in a like space in any other building in the whole world: and the style of workmanship is of a very high order . . . . Every convolution of every scroll is different. No two canopies in the whole building are alike and every part exhibits a joyous exuberance of fancy scorning mechanical restraint. All that is wild in human faith or warm in human feeling is found portrayed on its walls."

From Hassan the traveller may pass on by train to Tarikere, where from a short excursion can easily be made by bus to Sringeri, a place of pilgrimage rendered picturesque by the river Tunga. The great Saiva reformer and philosopher, Shankara, settled here in the eighth century and founded the spiritual throne which has been occupied down to the present day by as apostolical a succession as the papal chair. The *Matha* (religious institution) which he founded is perhaps the richest in India and possesses a valuable collection of jewels given by generations of kings and emperors of mediæval India. The head of the *Matha* is styled the *Jagad-guru* or "*guru* of the world" and is possessed of extensive authority and influence. He wears on ceremonial occasions a tiara like the Pope's, covered with pearls and precious stones given by one of the Peshwas (Prime Ministers) of the Mahratta Empire, and a handsome necklace of pearls, with an emerald centre piece. The jewels of the goddess Sarada (goddess of

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learning), which he worships, are of great value, made of solid gold and set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones. Besides these, there are many figures of gods and goddesses carved out of single pieces of precious stones. Those interested in Sanskrit may visit the library of the *Matha* which contains a good number of unpublished manuscripts. The collection as a whole awaits closer examination at the hands of specialists.

The tourist may finally proceed to see the magnificent Falls of Gersoppa. He may catch the train at Tarikere for Shimoga, which is the most convenient place from which to visit the Falls. On the way to Shimoga lies Bhadravati where the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are located. The factory is the second largest of its kind in the British Empire and contains the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. Bhadravati is the growing industrial centre of the State. A cement factory and a paper mill are proposed to be established there shortly.

The Gersoppa Falls are situated at a distance of 62 miles from Shimoga and may be reached by car or bus. They eclipse every other fall in the East and have few rivals in any part of the world. The river Sharavati (Arrow-born) flowing over a rocky bed of about 250 yards wide, reaches here a tremendous chasm, 960 feet in depth, and takes a stupendous leap in four distinct cascades, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity. The general effect is greatly heightened by the wild and beautiful country around, covered with a wealth of luxuriant vegetation. The largest of the cascades is called the Raja, the next the Roarer, the third the Rocket and the last the Rani. The scene that bursts into one's view on peering down the gulf at the head of the Falls can hardly be described in words. As one visitor describes

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it, " one might almost gaze for ever on the abyss, in which a mighty mass of water appears eternally burying itself in a mist-shrouded grave. The clouds of spray which continually ascend heavenwards in slow and majestic wreaths appear to typify the shadowy ghosts of the entombed waters."

Fast train connections make travelling in Mysore easy and pleasant, while plenty of good accommodation is available in up-to-date hotels. The main railway routes afford exquisite scenery, while those who wish to go into the interior will find good roads, motor bus lines and a hospitable people at their service.

The views included in this book represent only a small part of what Mysore has to offer to sight-seers, but they will suffice to convey some idea of the beauty of the country.

Further information may be obtained from the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

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Photo by] [*Palace Studio.*

1. HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Born in 1884, His Highness assumed the administration of the State in 1902. His Highness's Silver Jubilee which marked twenty-five years of beneficent and progressive reign was celebrated in 1927 with great rejoicing by all his subjects.

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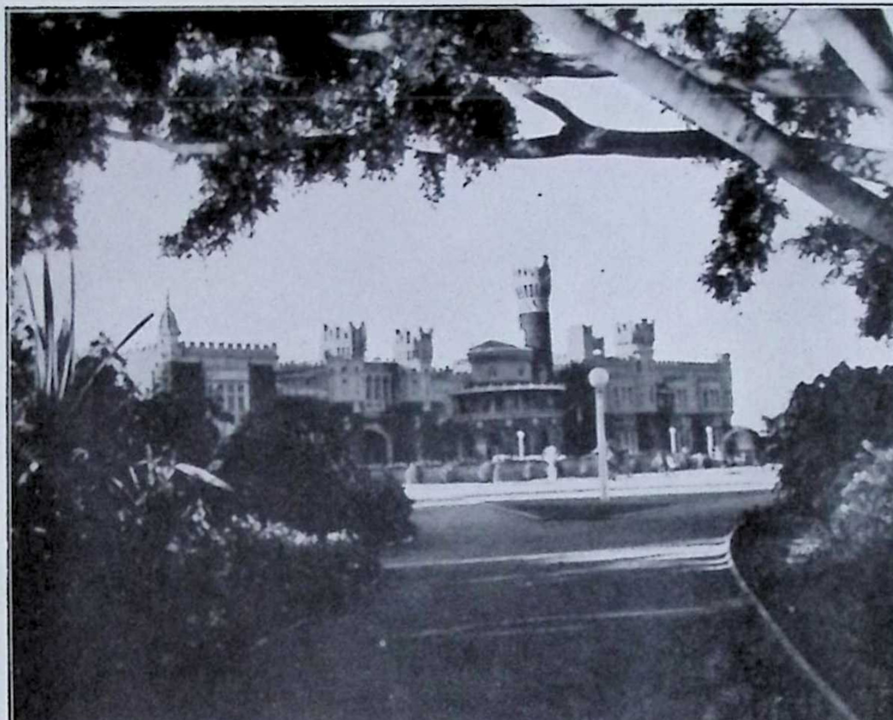


Photo by] 2. BANGALORE—THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE. [*M. Y. Killedar.*

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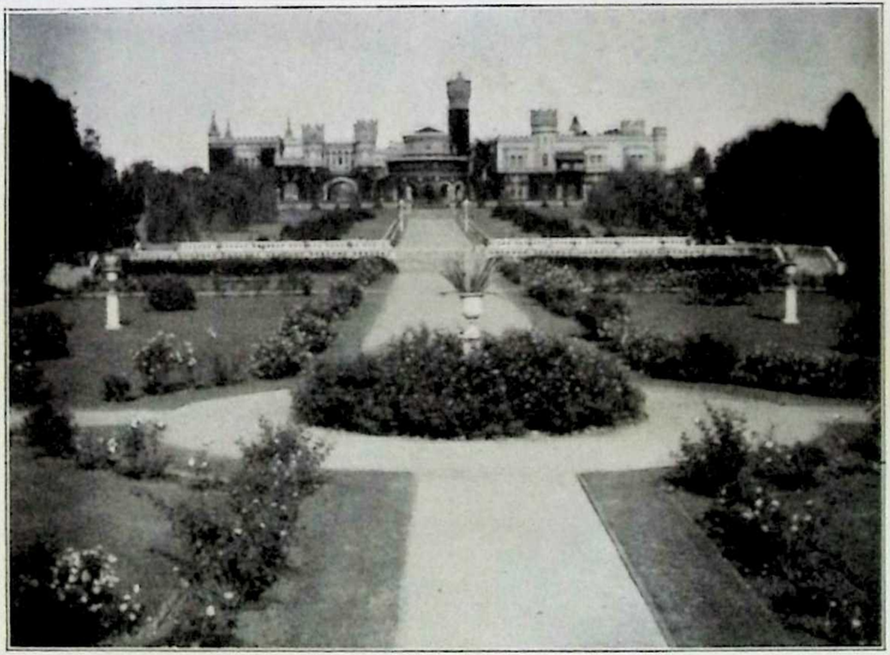


Photo by] 3. BANGALORE PALACE—THE GARDENS. [*Palace Studio.*

The Palace grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubberies, fountains and pleasant walks which form an attractive feature of the Palace.

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Photo by] 4. **BANGALORE PALACE—VIEW OF THE GARDENS FROM UPSTAIRS.** [*Palace Studio.*

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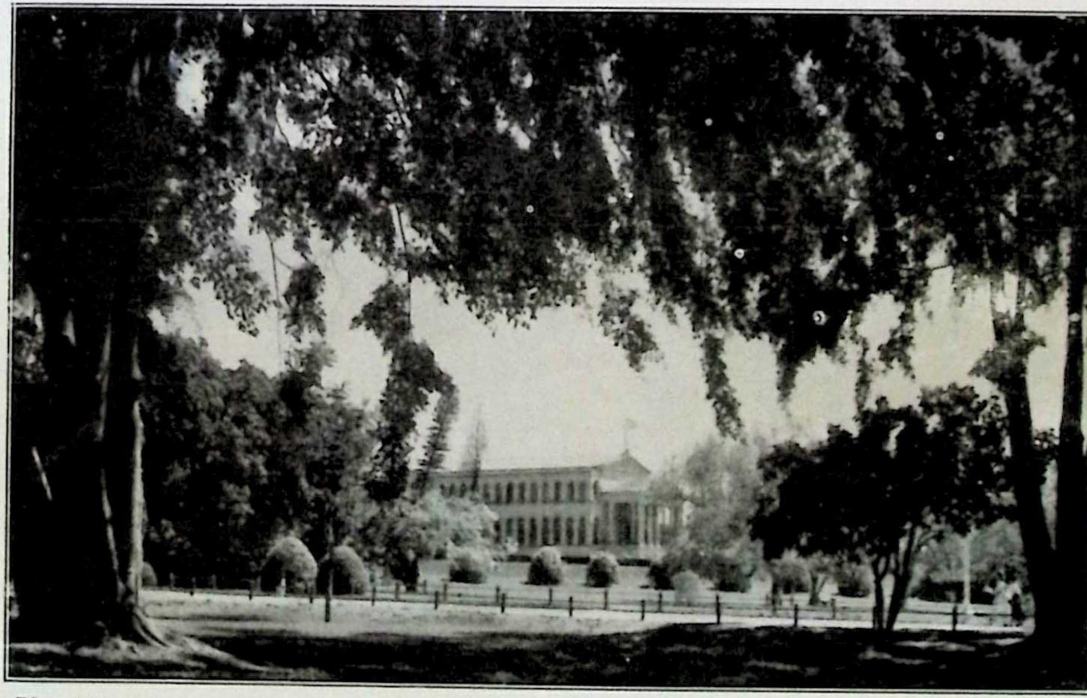


Photo by] 5. BANGALORE—CUBBON PARK. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

Named after Sir Mark Cubbon who was Chief Commissioner of Mysore from 1831 to 1860. It covers an area of more than a hundred acres and has many fine carriage drives, broad promenades and pleasant retreats.

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Photo by] 6. THE PUBLIC OFFICES, CUBBON PARK. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

This noble pile of buildings in Grecian style is 640 feet long and was built in 1868. The principal offices of the Government of Mysore are located in it.

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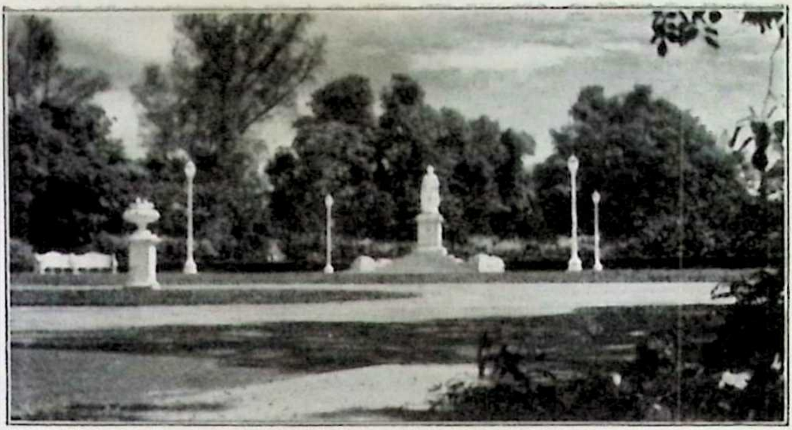


Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele.*

7. STATUE OF THE LATE MAHARAJA STANDING IN THE MIDDLE OF A WELL LAID-OUT GARDEN IN CUBBON PARK.

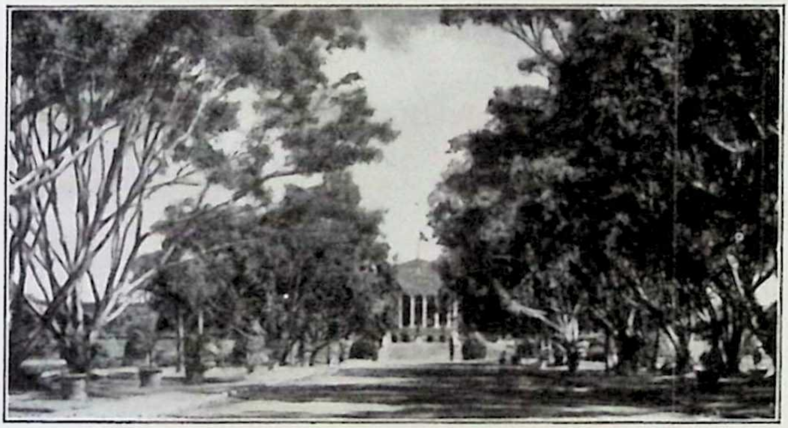


Photo by] 8. AN AVENUE IN CUBBON PARK. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

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Photo by] [*Studio Regal.*

9. BANGALORE—SHESHADRI MEMORIAL HALL.

The building is named after Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, who was Dewan of Mysore from 1883 to 1902. In front of it is the statue set up to perpetuate his memory. The Memorial Hall houses a well-stocked Public Library containing more than 30,000 volumes.

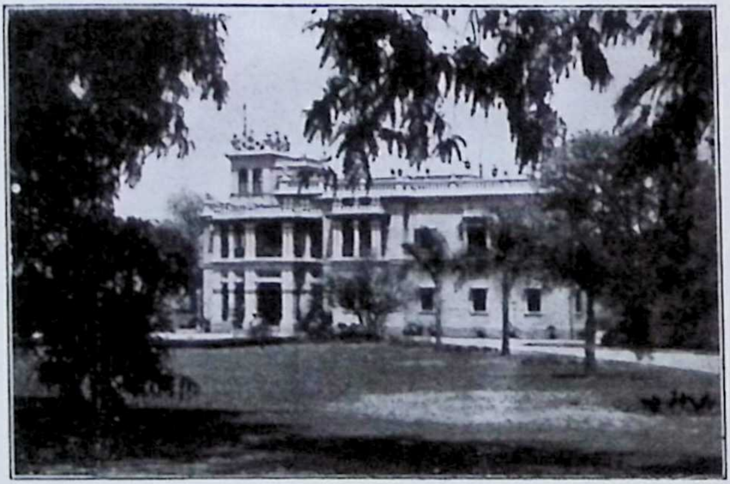


Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele.*

10. BANGALORE—KUMARA PARK: THE GUEST MANSION.

It was originally the residence of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, and is now used for the accommodation of distinguished visitors to Bangalore.

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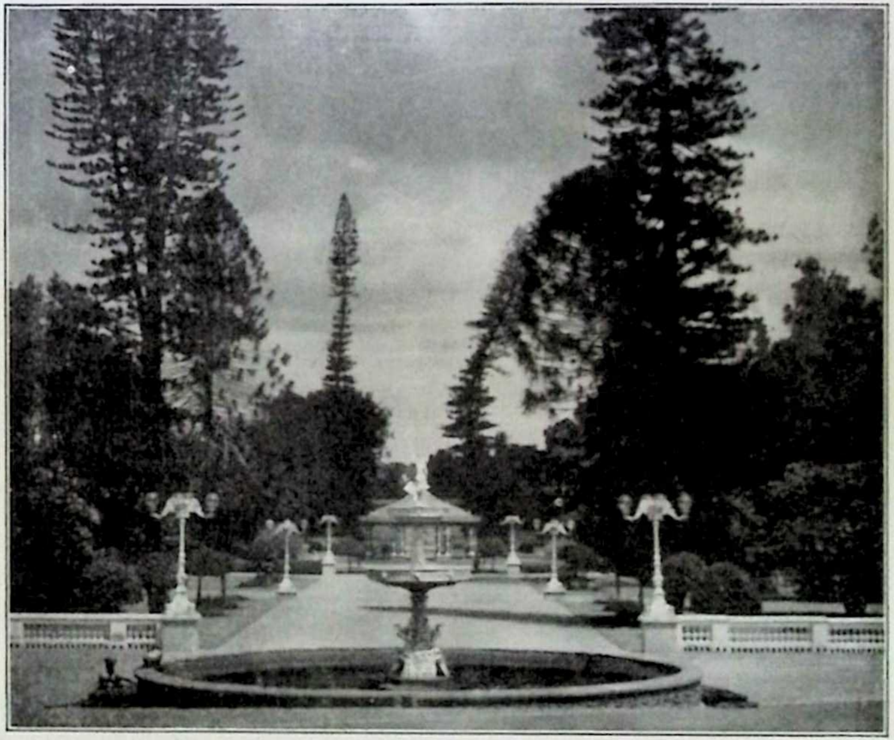


Photo by] 11. BANGALORE—THE GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL [*Cyril and Wiele.*
GARDENS KNOWN AS THE LAL-BAGH.

These were first laid out in 1780 by Hyder Ali and subsequent improvements have made them one of the finest gardens in India. They are greatly appreciated by all classes of people.

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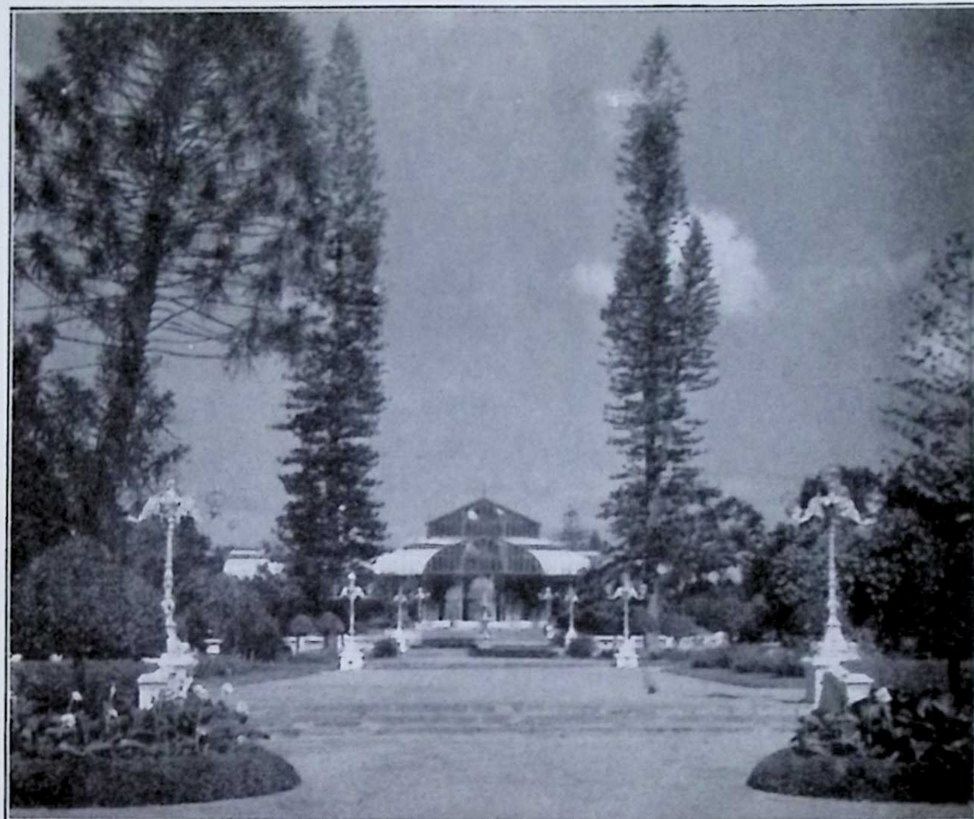


Photo by] 12. GLASS HOUSE, LAL-BAGH. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

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Photo by] 13. BANGALORE—THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

The Institute is devoted to the promotion of advanced studies and original research in pure and applied science and is the first of its kind in India. It is an all-India institution established through the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay.

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Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele.*

14. SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY TOWN HALL.

This was built through the munificence of a City-father, Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, for some time Member of the Executive Council, Government of Mysore, and is the centre of the civic activities of Bangalore.

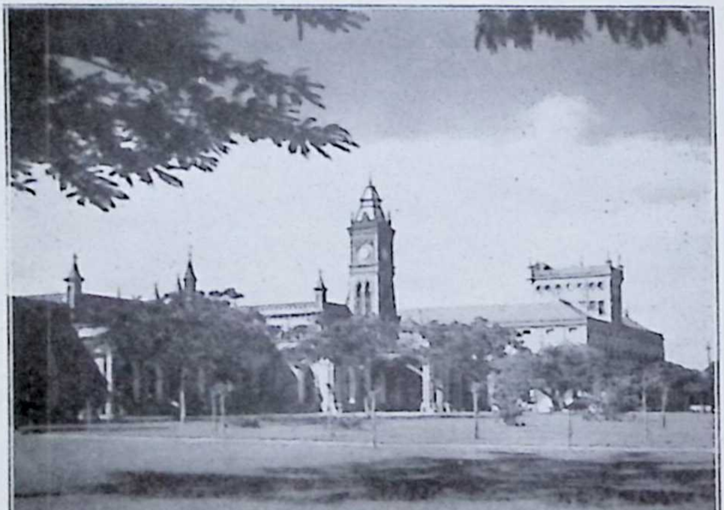


Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele*

15. BANGALORE—THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.

This is the science college of the Mysore University where students are taught up to the M.Sc. standard.

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Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele.*

16. BANGALORE—THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.



17. BANGALORE—VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The hospital is equipped with the latest scientific appliances and has accommodation for over 200 in-patients. About 75,000 out-patients and 6,000 in-patients are treated here every year.

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Photo by] [*Cyril and Wiele.*

18. BANGALORE—MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

This is one of the best ophthalmic institutions in India and is largely resorted to by patients from all over the country.

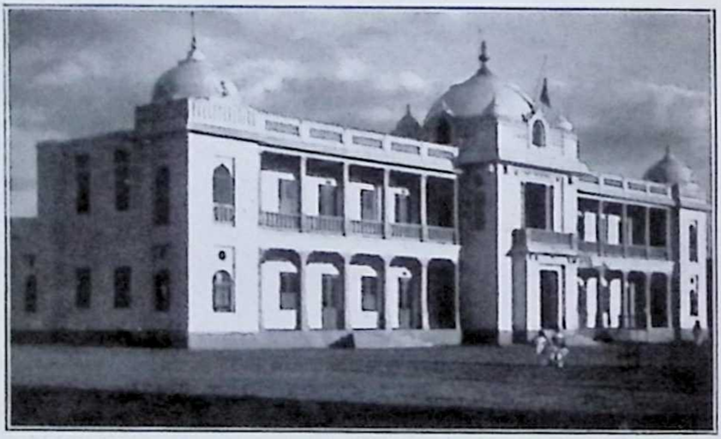


Photo by] [*Studio Regal.*

19. BANGALORE—THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Mysore has long been a centre of Sanskrit learning and culture, and some of its Maharajas were not merely patrons of Sanskrit literature but were themselves poets and scholars of eminence. In keeping with this tradition, two Sanskrit colleges are maintained at Mysore and Bangalore, the one at Mysore being maintained from the private purse of the Maharaja.

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Photo by] 20. BANGALORE—SHANKAR MUTT. [*Cyril and Wiele.*

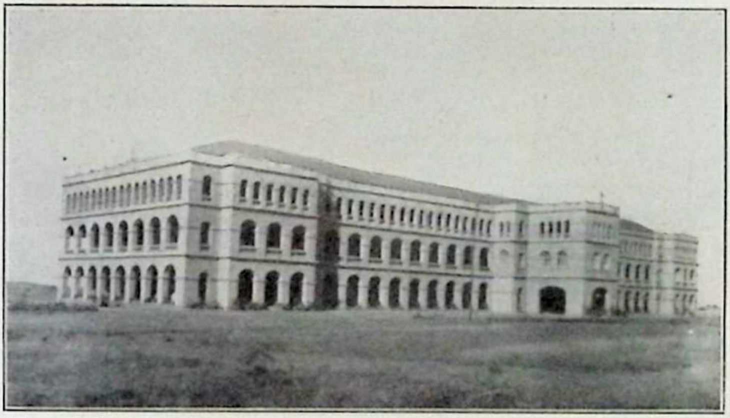
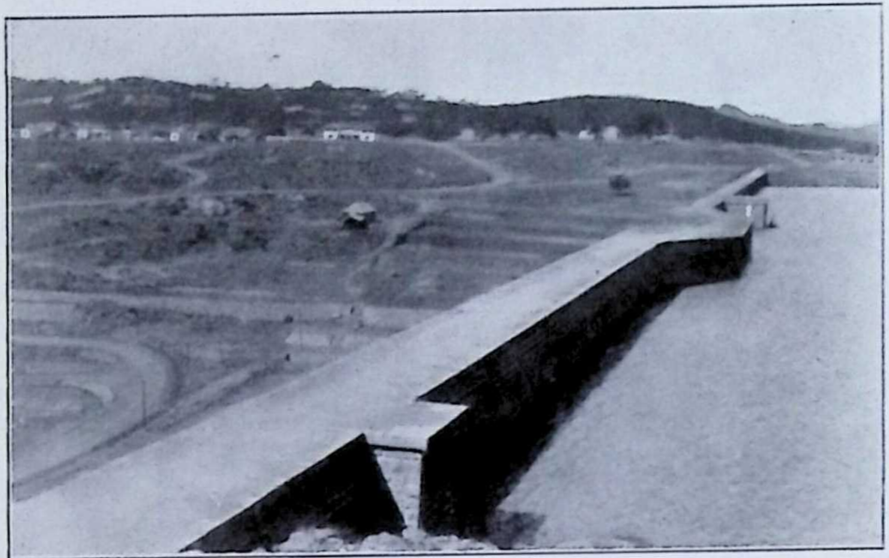


Photo by] [*Studio Regal.*

21. BANGALORE—St. PETER'S SEMINARY.

This seminary belonging to the Foreign Missions of Paris, prepares priests to look after the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholics of the dioceses of Pondicherry, Kumbakonam, Coimbatore, Salem and Mysore.

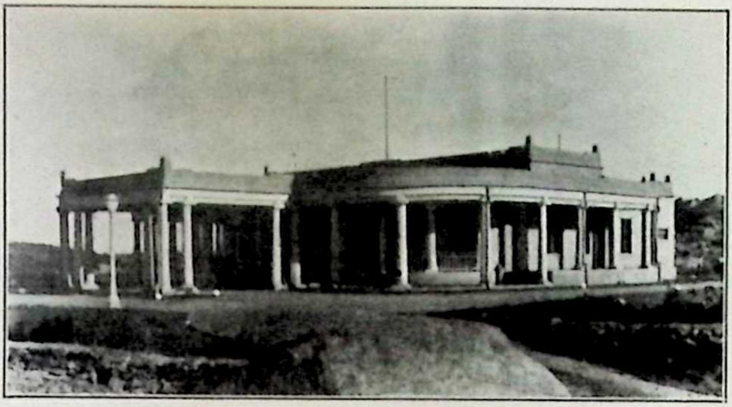
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22. CHAMARAJ SAGAR.

The large artificial lake, situated about 22 miles from Bangalore on the Magadi Road, which supplies drinking water to the City of Bangalore. The dam is built across the river Arkavati and the reservoir is capable of supplying water to a population of over three hundred thousand for a period of four consecutive rainless years.

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23. INSPECTION BUNGALOW AT CHAMARAJ SAGAR.

A well-furnished bungalow is maintained at Chamaraj Sagar which visitors may occupy on payment of a small fee.



Photo by] [*Dr. V. K. Badami.*

24. A HERD OF CATTLE OF THE AMRIT MAHAL BREED FOR WHICH MYSORE IS FAMOUS.

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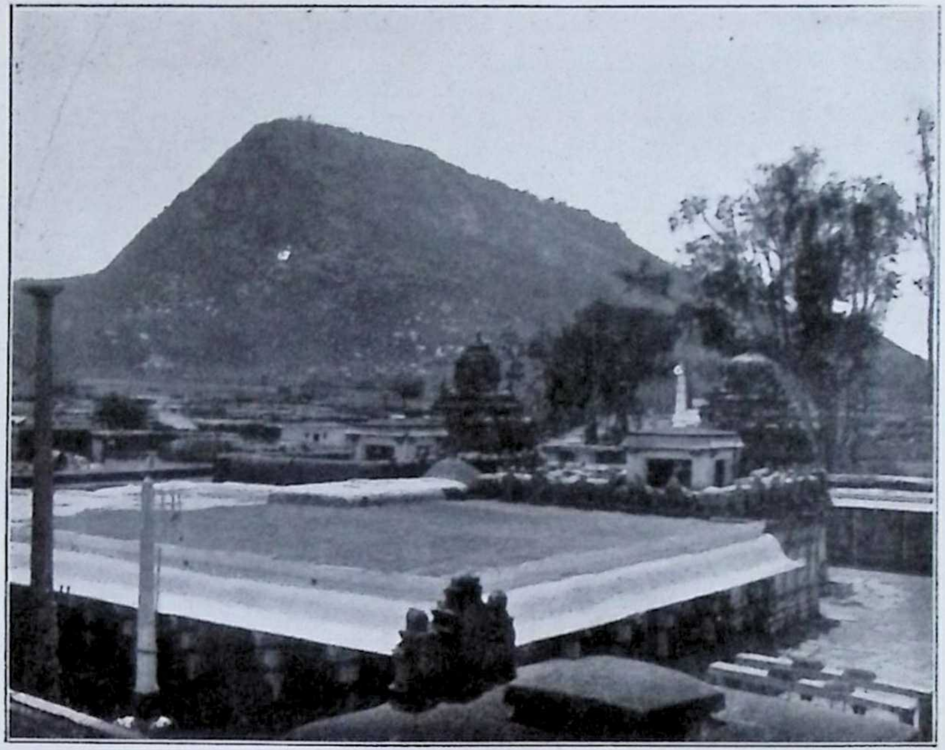


Photo by] 25. NANDIDURG HILL. [*Archæological Department.*

This hill station, situated about 35 miles from Bangalore, has a cool and salubrious climate, and serves the purpose of a popular summer resort. It has tastefully laid-out gardens and well-furnished bungalows.

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Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

26. DISTANT VIEW OF THE HILL.

The summit of the hill commands a lovely scene. For miles and miles around, the surrounding country is dotted with little villages, numerous tanks and hills covered with jungle and lighted up by sun gleams.

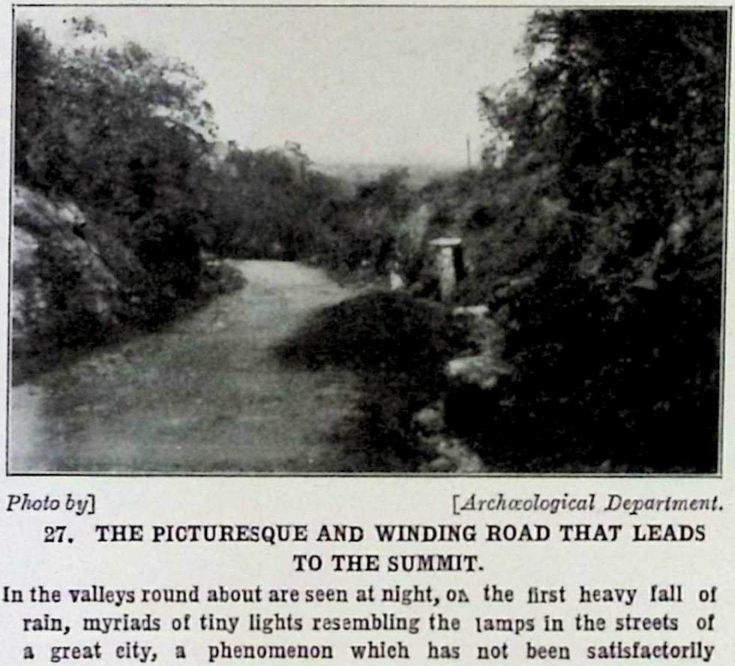


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

27. THE PICTURESQUE AND WINDING ROAD THAT LEADS TO THE SUMMIT.

In the valleys round about are seen at night, on the first heavy fall of rain, myriads of tiny lights resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city, a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained.

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Photo by] [*Horticultural Department.*

28. CUBBON BUNGALOW : NANDI HILL.

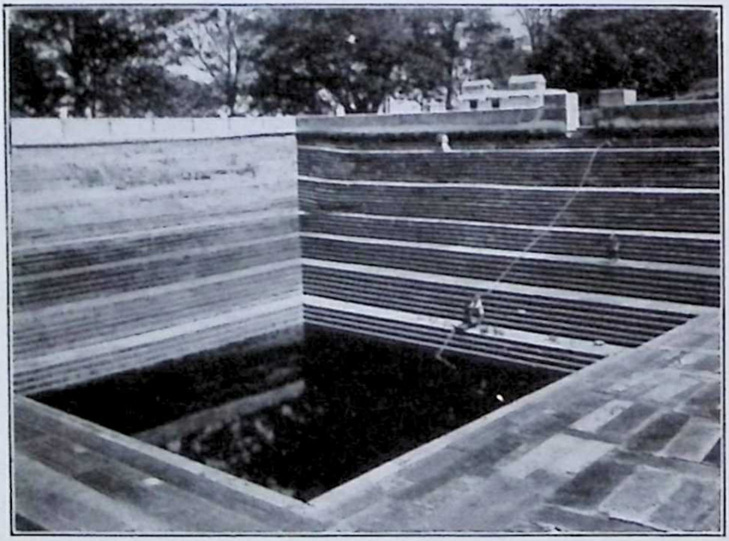


Photo by] [*Horticultural Department.*

29. AMRITASAROVAR OR THE LAKE OF NECTAR: NANDI HILL.

It is fed by perennial springs and is situated in the midst of pleasant surroundings on the top of the hill.

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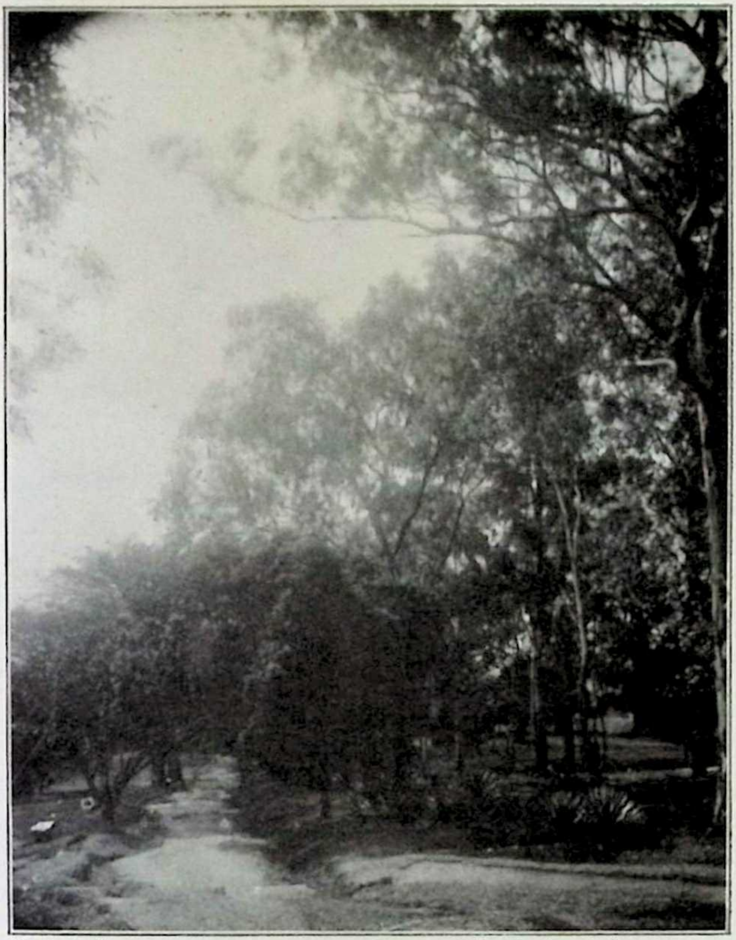


Photo by] [*Horticultural Department.*

30. A PLEASANT WALK: NANDI HILL.

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31. KOLAR GOLD FIELD—AERIAL VIEW OF OOREGUM GOLD MINE.

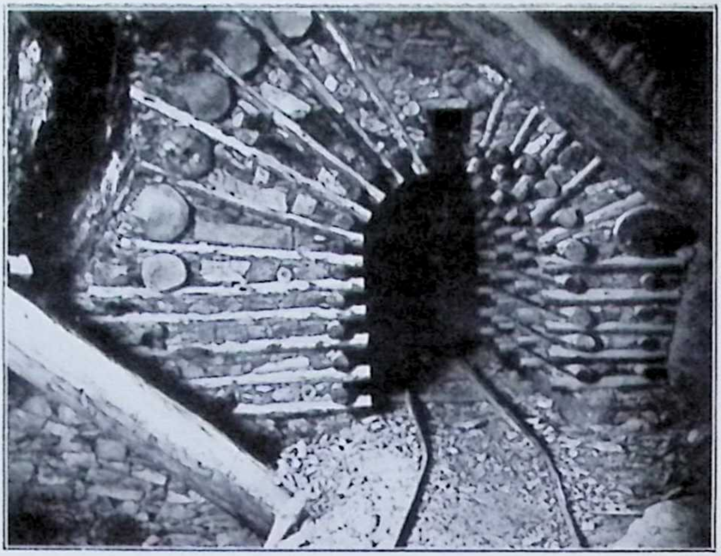
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32. KOLAR GOLD FIELD—MYSORE MINE.

The 4,500 feet level Edgar's shaft in Mysore Mine showing the tram lines and the train of ore trucks being hauled by an endless rope to the shaft bin. Compressed air main is seen on the right top corner of the tunnel.

Koviloor Acadamy



33. KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

One of the methods of protecting the sides and roof of an underground tunnel by a specially evolved crib set built with wooden poles and filled with waste rock. Heavy timbers fixed to support the hanging wall are also seen.

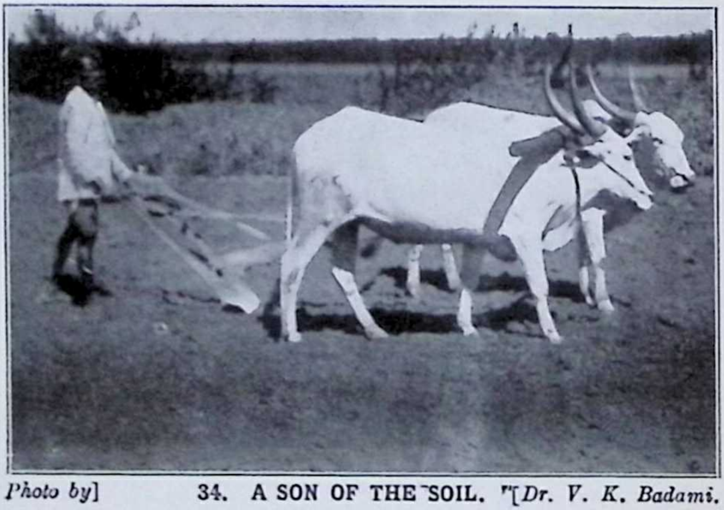
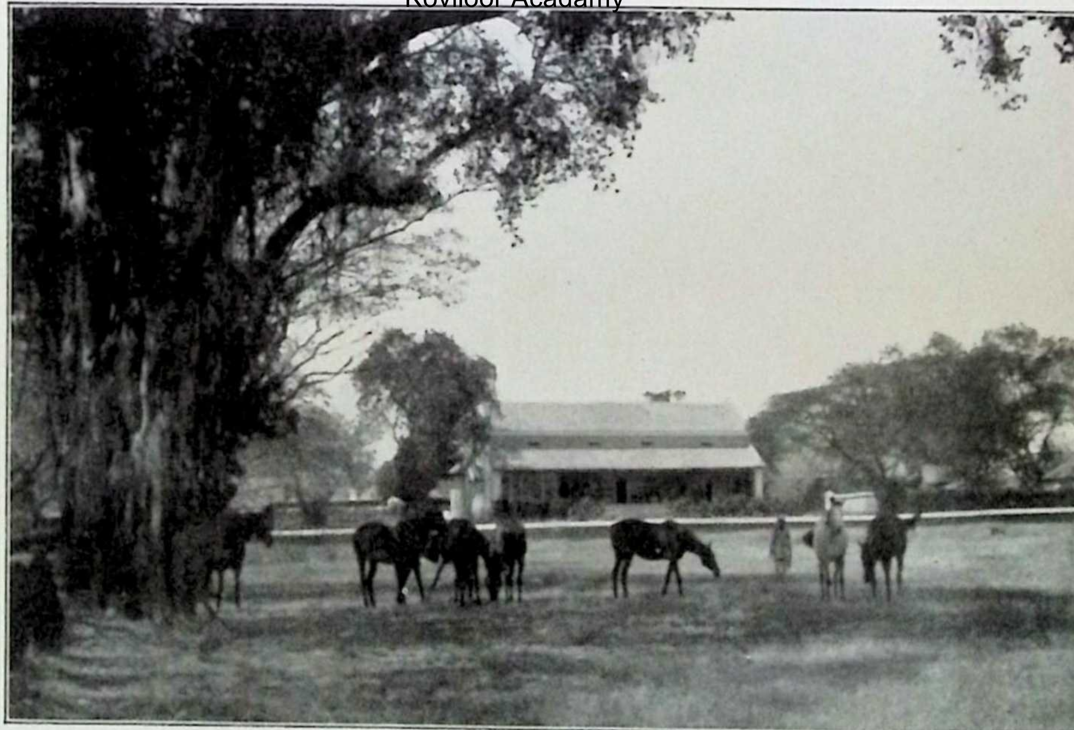


Photo by] 34. A SON OF THE SOIL. [*Dr. V. K. Badami.*

Koviloor Acadamy



35. A GROUP OF YOUNG HORSES IN THE PADDOCKS AT THE STUD FARM, KUNIGAL.

An up-to-date Stud Farm for breeding race horses and other thoroughbreds is maintained at Kunigal, 44 miles from Bangalore.

Koviloor Acadamy

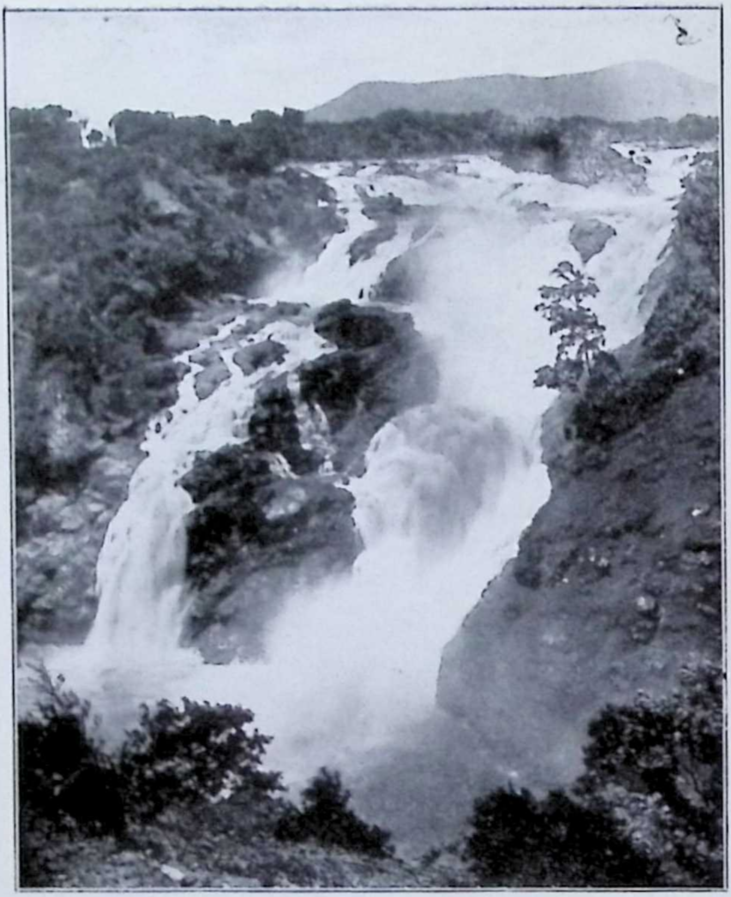


Photo by] [*Barton Sons & Co.*

36. SIVASAMUDRAM—THE NORTHERN WATERFALLS OF THE RIVER CAUVERY.

These falls are known as the Gagana Chukki (Heavenly Spray). The river presents a grand and picturesque view as its waters race down their steep stony bed towards the falls. It is next seen to hurl itself down a precipitous descent, sending up "gossamer veils of spray full of fleeting's faint and ever varying iris hues."

Koviloor Acadamy

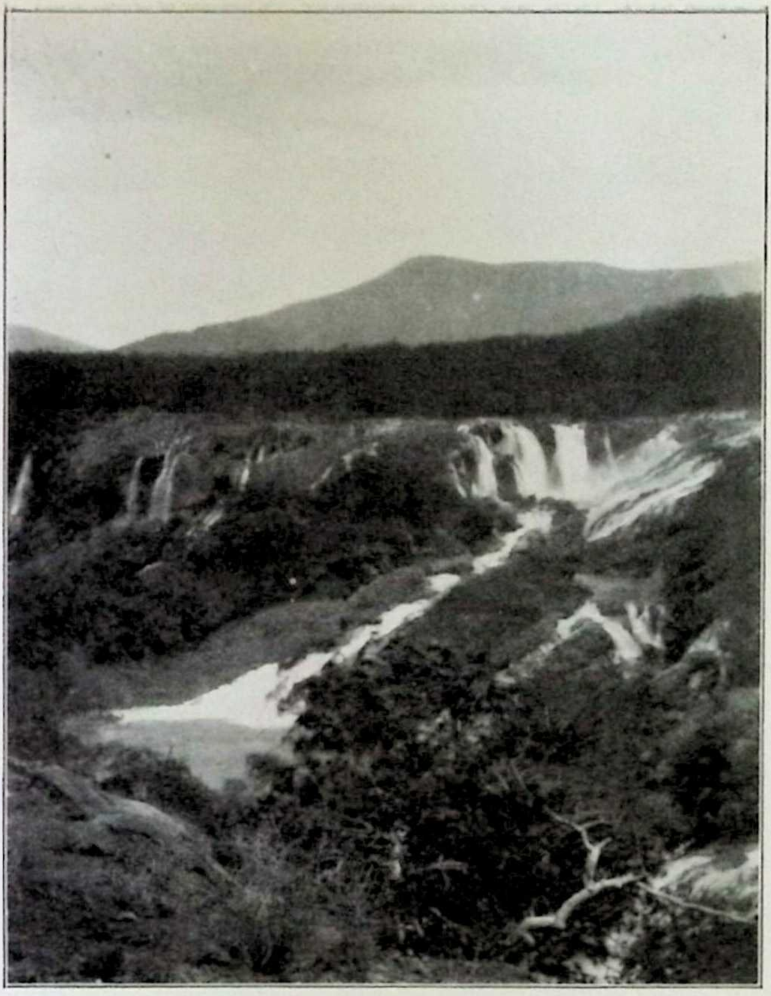


Photo by] 37. THE SOUTHERN FALLS. [*Barton Sons & Co.*

These falls, known as the Bar Chukki (Heavy Spray), are even more beautiful than the northern falls. Except in the rainy season when the river pours in an unbroken volume, these falls are generally broken into as many as thirteen and more separate ones. The general effect is that the visitor beholds here not a single cataract, but a series of cascades gracefully descending the shelving rocks.

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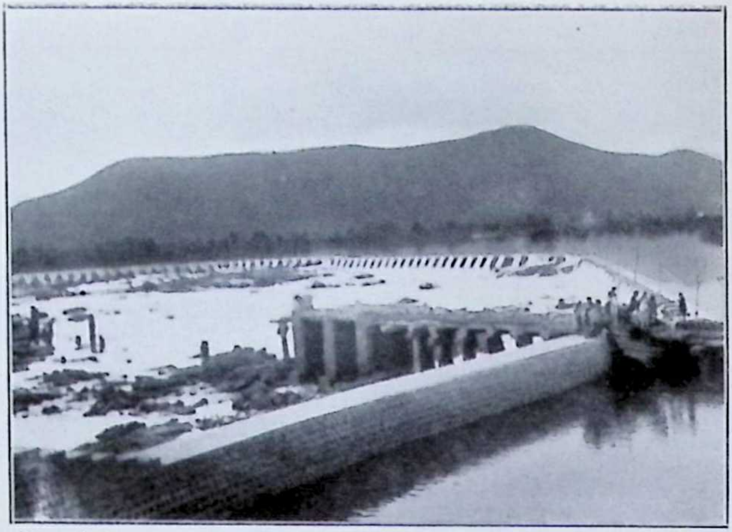


Photo by] 38. THE DIVERSION DAM. [*Barton Sons & Co.*

The waters of the river Cauvery are harnessed at Sivasamudram to generate electricity. The Diversion Dam is located about one mile above the falls to divert the main flow of the river into the Intake Works.



Photo by] 39. VIEW ALONG CANALS. [*Barton Sons & Co.*

The canals, or power channels, about 17,500 feet long, deliver water to the forebay for being harnessed.

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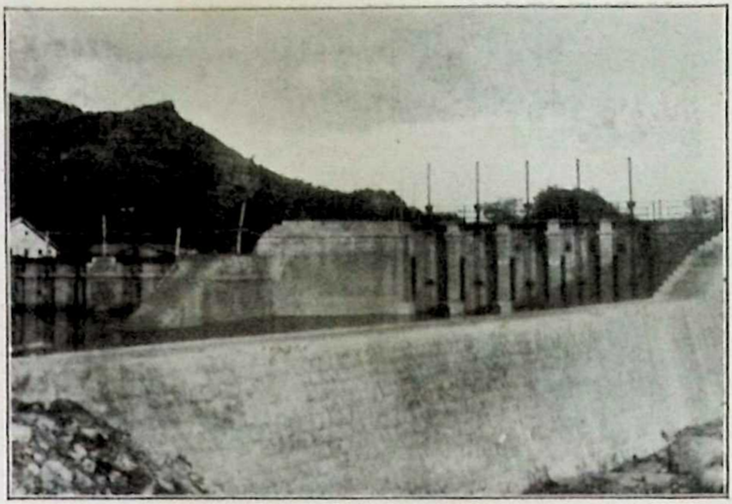


Photo by] **40. INTAKE WORKS.** [*Barton Sons & Co.*

The water entering the channels from the river is controlled by the head sluices or Intake with lifting shutters.

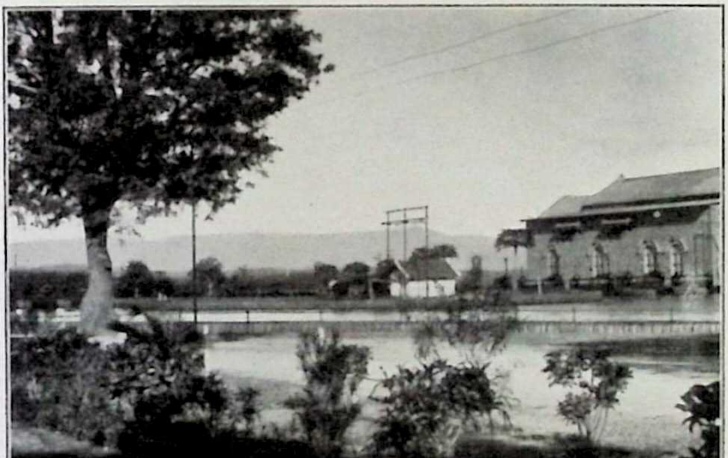


Photo by] [*Barton Sons & Co.*

41. FOREBAY AND WASTE WEIR.

The forebay at the end of the channels, flanked by the transformer station, is situated on the top of the bluff about half a mile below the northern cataract.

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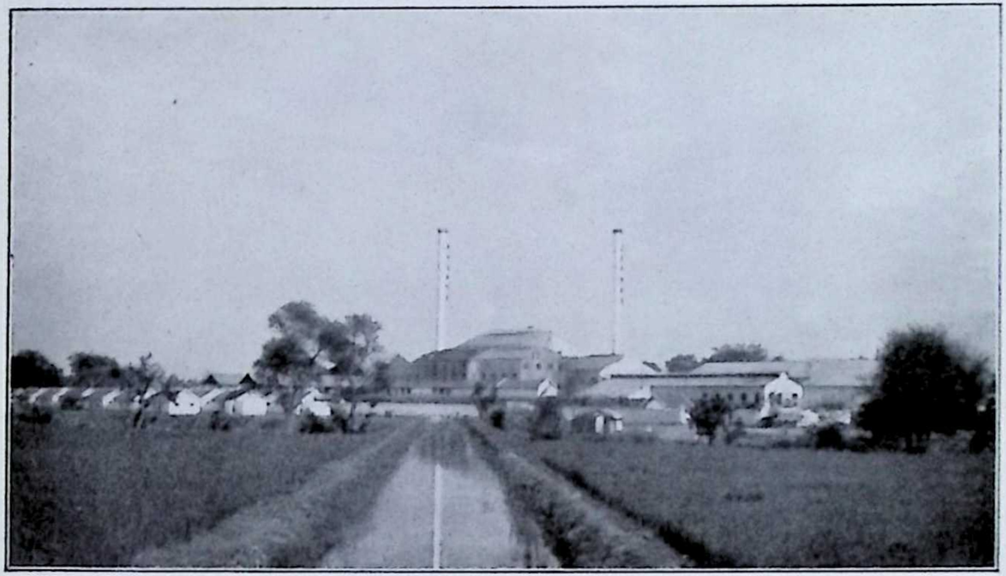


Photo by] 42. **MANDYA—MYSORE SUGAR FACTORY.** [*C. J. H. Penning.*

This is one of the largest sugar factories in India and produces well over 20,000 tons of sugar per year.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

43. MYSORE—SRI CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

This is the chief depot for the Mysore specialities of ivory and sandalwood carvings and lacquer work. The Institute has acquired a reputation for furniture of artistic design and neat execution which find a ready sale in and far beyond the State.

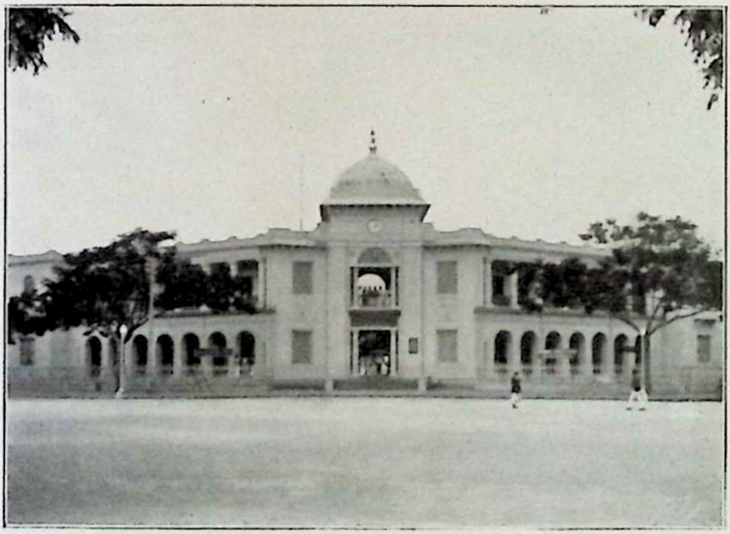


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

44. MYSORE—AYURVEDIC AND UNANI COLLEGE.

The ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine are encouraged and taught here. Attached to the college is a hospital, with accommodation for in-patients, where patients are treated with indigenous medicines.

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Photo by] [*Studio Regal.*

45. MYSORE—THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.



Photo by] [*Studio Regal.*

46. MYSORE—SRI KRISHNARAJENDRA HOSPITAL.

The hospital has accommodation for 150 in-patients, and has a large staff of doctors, specialists and nurses.

Koviloor Acadamy

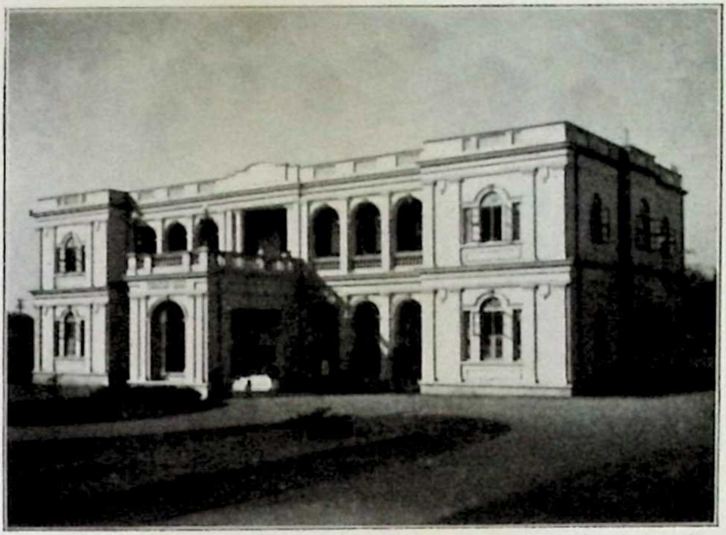


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

47. MYSORE—SIR M. C. T. MUTHIA CHETTIAR'S OPHTHALMIC BLOCK OF THE HOSPITAL.



Photo by] 48. THE CURZON PARK [*Shankar & Co.*

There are a number of public gardens in the City of Mysore of which the Curzon Park is the loveliest.

Koviloor Acadamy

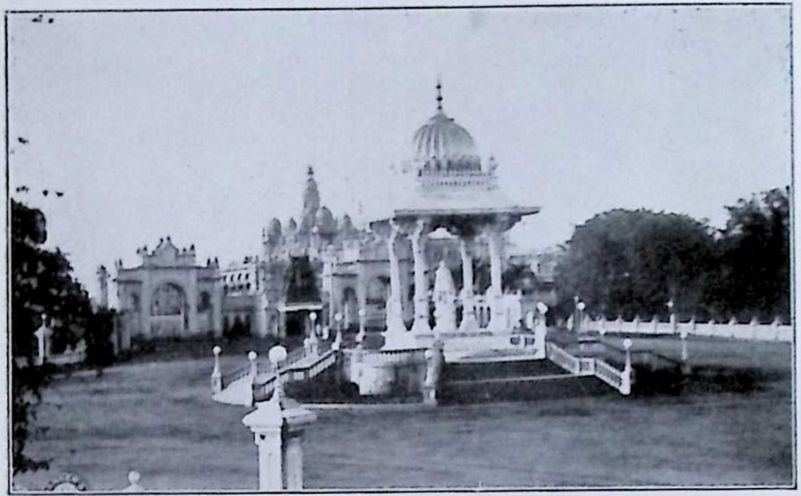


Photo by] 49. MYSORE—STATUE SQUARE. [*Shankar & Co.*

An exquisite marble statue of the late Maharaja stands beneath the canopy. Its position in the centre of the crossing of four broad thoroughfares with the Palace and its lovely doorways in the background lends it a pleasing picturesqueness.

Koviloor Acadamy

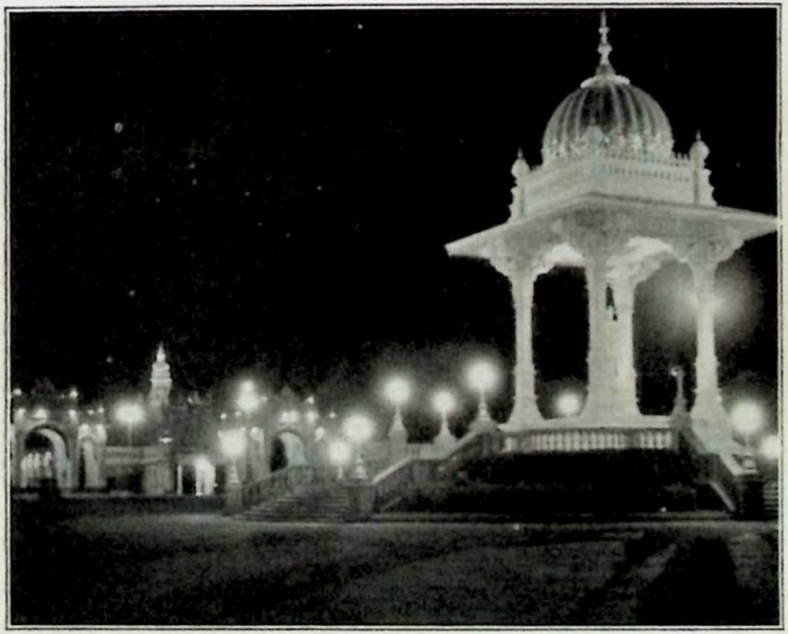


Photo by] 50. STATUE SQUARE ILLUMINATED. [*Fritz Henle.*

On festive occasions, the Statue Square, the Palace and its entrances, are illuminated with myriads of electric lights, when they present a gorgeous spectacle rarely seen in any part of the East.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

51. MYSORE—THE JUBILEE CLOCK TOWER.

It was set up by the Palace officials to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Highness, August 8, 1927.

Koviloor Acadamy

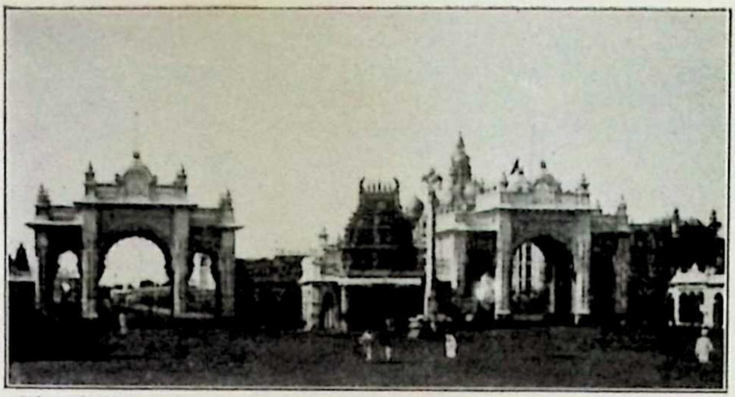


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

52. MYSORE—NORTH GATEWAY OF THE PALACE.

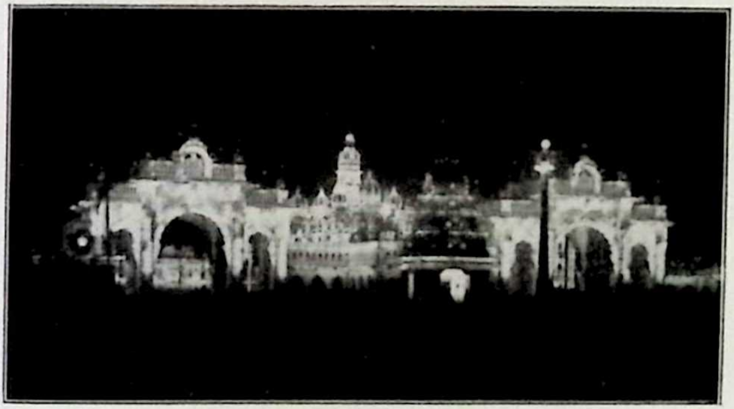


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

53. NORTH GATEWAY OF THE PALACE ILLUMINATED.

Koviloor Acadamy

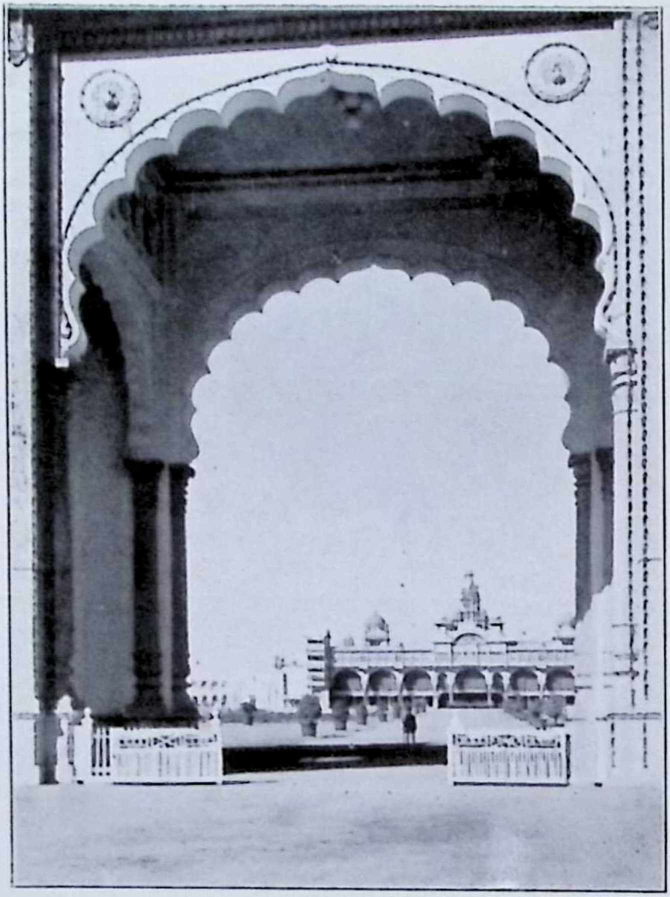


Photo by] 54. MYSORE—THE PALACE. [*Fritz Henle.*

This noble structure 145 feet high is built of many varieties of stone and took fourteen years to complete. From top to bottom its surface is adorned with rich sculptures of the very best class of Indian art.

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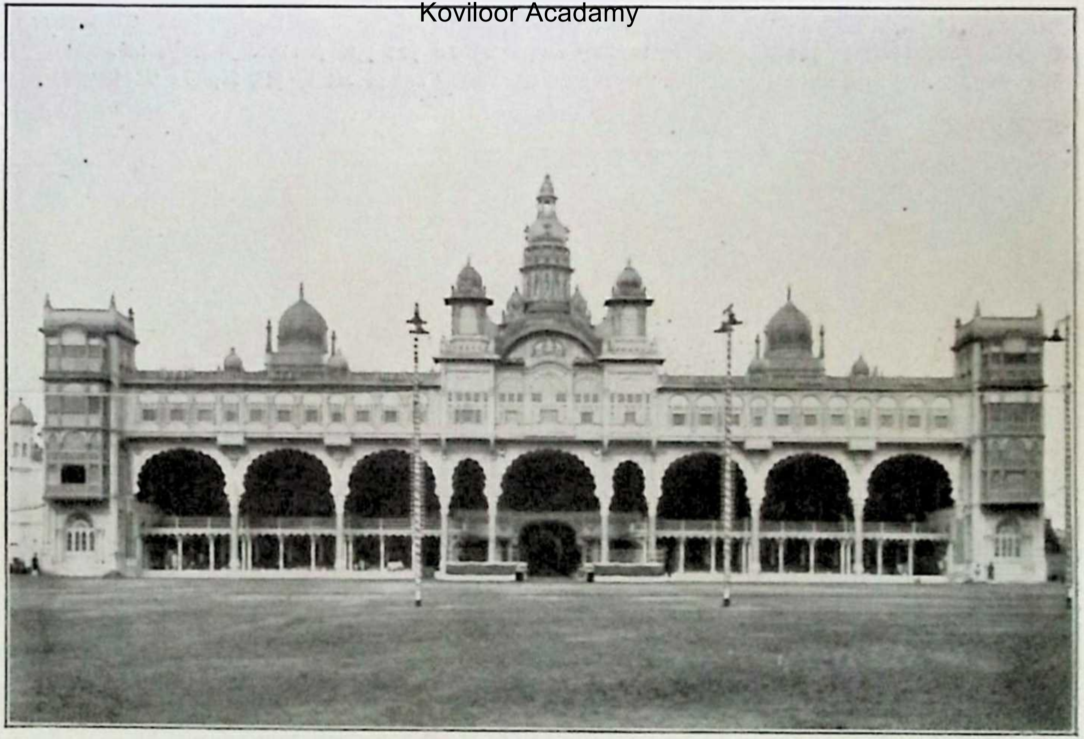


Photo by] 55. NEARER VIEW OF THE PALACE. [*Palace Studio.*

The carvings in stone, wood and ivory in the interior of the Palace are rich in patterns and varied in design. Some of the doors are made entirely of silver and some in old ivory, carved in wonderful little panels with lively figure subjects.

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Photo by] 56. THE PALACE ILLUMINATED. [*Palace Studio.*

The vast wings, cupolas and domes of the Palace are outlined on festive occasions with tiny electric lights making an effect of ropes of gold and pearls. Anything more dazzling and delicate can hardly be imagined.

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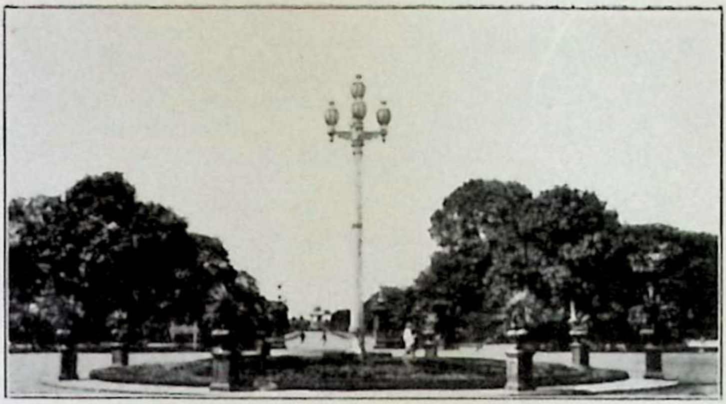


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

57. MYSORE—HARDINGE CIRCLE.

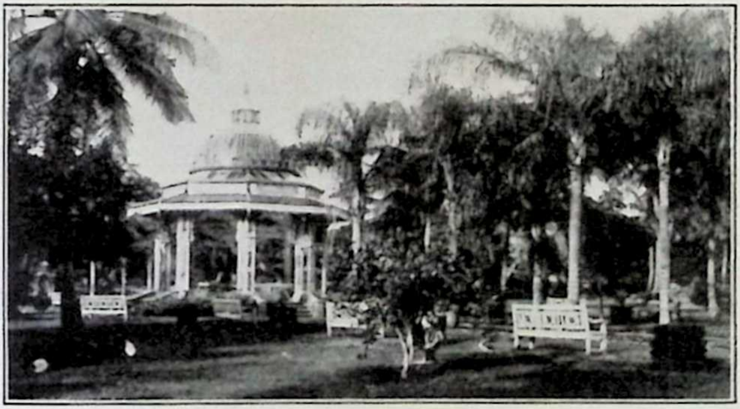


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

58. MYSORE—THE NISHAD BAGH OR "PLEASURE GARDENS."

Koviloor Acadamy

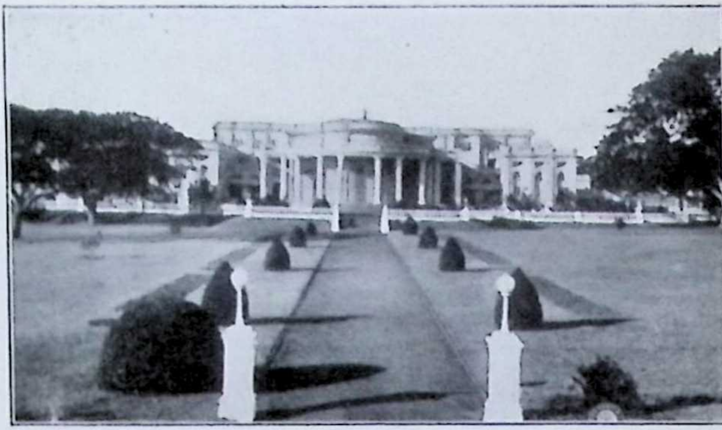


Photo by] 59. MYSORE—GOVERNMENT HOUSE. [*Shankar & Co.*

The British Resident and other important personages are put up here when they visit Mysore. The banquet hall in the interior, which was built more than a hundred years ago is the largest room in India the roof of which is unsupported by pillars.



60. THE AVENUE LEADING TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

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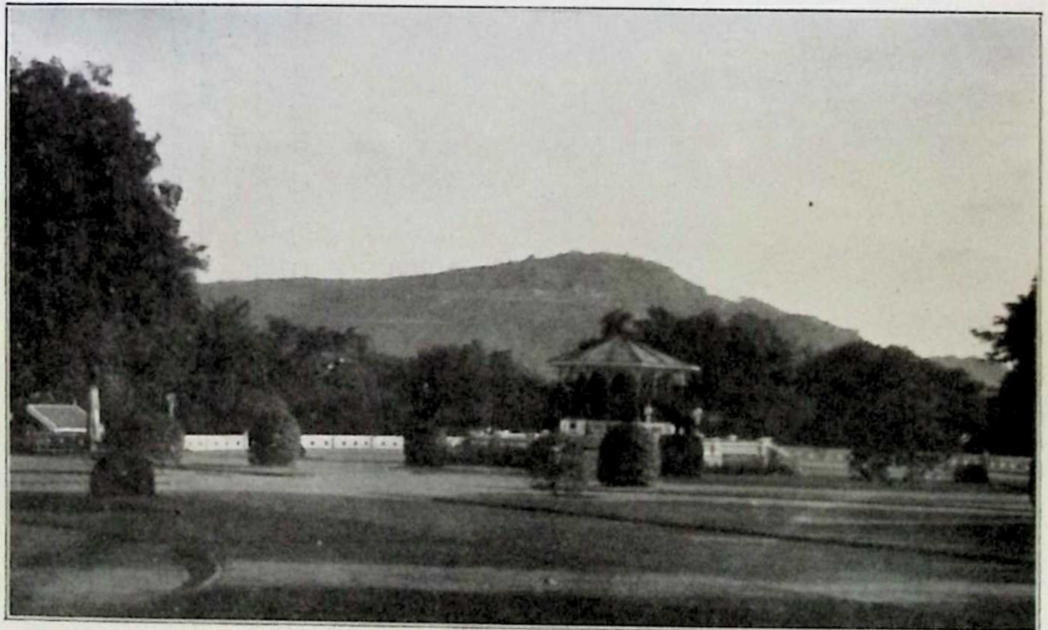


Photo by] 61. MYSORE—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. [*Palace Studio.*

They contain a fine collection of lions, tigers, pythons, giraffes and other animals and are second to none in India. They are extensively laid out with fountains and artificial lakes, and every attempt is being made to ensure conditions approximating to the animals' natural surroundings.

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Photo by] [*F. A. Hamilton.*

62. MYSORE—THE GUEST HOUSE KNOWN AS LALITHA MAHAL.

The building of this Royal Guest House was taken up in 1921 and completed in 1929. Its grounds are well laid out and the panoramic views to which it serves as a grandstand make it one of the most attractive sights of the City of Mysore. Its Italian marble staircase and its Ball Room with spring floor are special features of the Mahal.

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Photo by] [*Fritz Henle.*

63. LALITHA MAHAL FLOOD-LIT.

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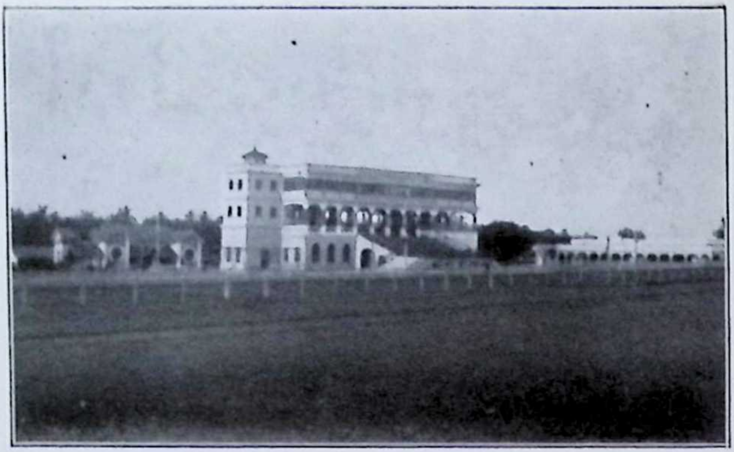


Photo by] *[Shankar & Co.*

64. MYSORE—GRAND STAND AT THE RACE COURSE.

The Race Course skirts a fine polo ground in the centre, and attached to it are the Mysore Chamundi Gymkhana with its tennis courts and delightful golf links.



Photo by] 65. MYSORE—THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES. *[Studio Regal.*

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

66. MYSORE—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.



Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

67. MYSORE—MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.

This is one of the Arts Colleges of the Mysore University teaching up to the M.A. standard. Close to it are the Mysore University Library and the Oriental Library which has a rare collection of Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts.

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Photo by] 68. MYSORE—THE PUBLIC OFFICES. [*Studio Regal.*

Koviloor Acadamy

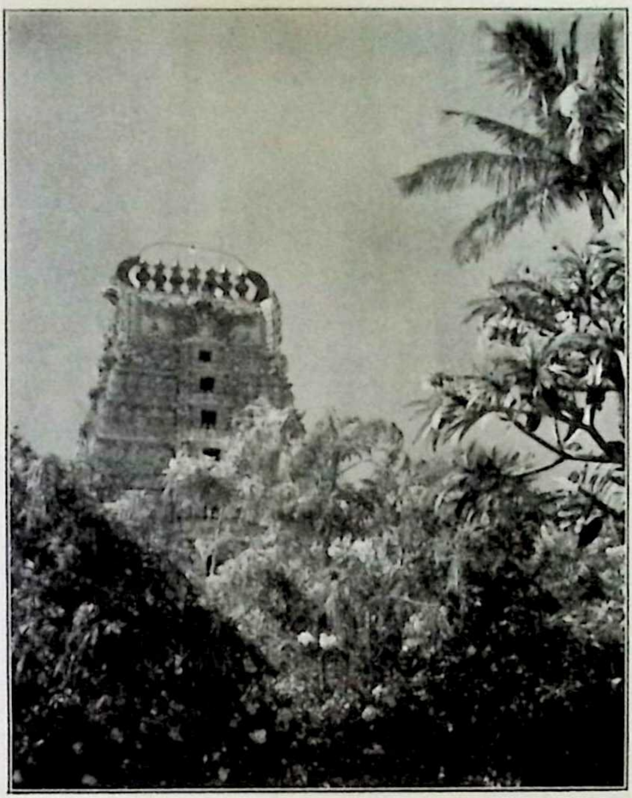


Photo by] [*Fritz Henle.*

69. TEMPLE TOWER ON CHAMUNDI HILL.

Two miles away from Mysore is a rocky hill which takes its name from the goddess Chamundi, who, as the tutelary deity of the Mysore Maharajas, is worshipped in a temple on the summit. Wide spiral roads lead to the top of the hill which gives a commanding view of the city beneath, which when illuminated with electric lights at night on festive occasions, offers the spectacle of a fairy city which the tourist can never forget.

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Photo by] [*Fritz Henle.*

70. COLOSSAL FIGURE OF NANDI (BULL) ON CHAMUNDI HILL.

The hill is approached also by a flight of about 1,000 steps. Two-thirds of the way up, cut out of solid rock, is a figure of Nandi, the holy bull on which Siva is mounted in Hindu mythology. The height of the figure is about 16 feet and the animal is represented in a couchant posture and hung with trappings and chains of bells. Its gigantic size, its correct proportions and the labour that must have been expended on it render it inferior to no work of art of the kind in India.

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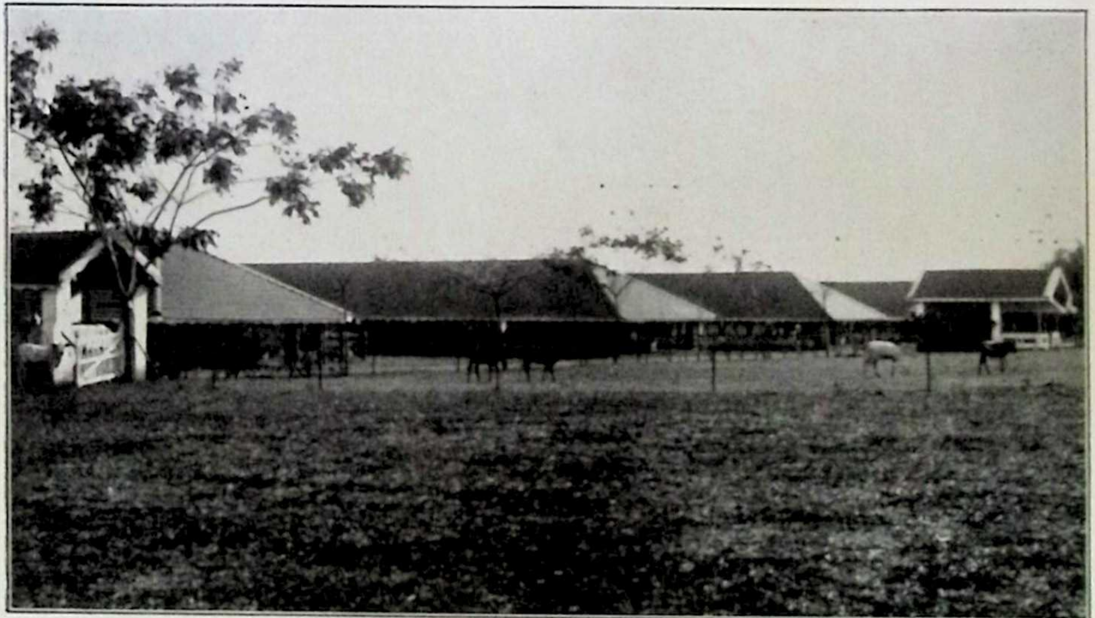


Photo by] 71. THE RAYANKERE DAIRY FARM. [*Palace Studio.*

The Farm supplies the Palace with milk, cream and butter.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] 72. A HERD OF CATTLE ON THE FARM. [*Palace Studio.*

The work on the Farm is both educational as well as of use to the Palace. Experiments in cross-breeding, preparation of ensilage and anti-serum production and treatment are tried here.

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Photo by] [*Palace Studio.*

73. THE STATE ELEPHANT BEING LED IN PROCESSION DURING THE DASARA.

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Photo by] 74. THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THE LAST DAY OF THE DASARA. [*Palace Studio.*

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Photo by] 75. **ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PROCESSION.** [*Palace Studio.*

Koviloor Acadamy

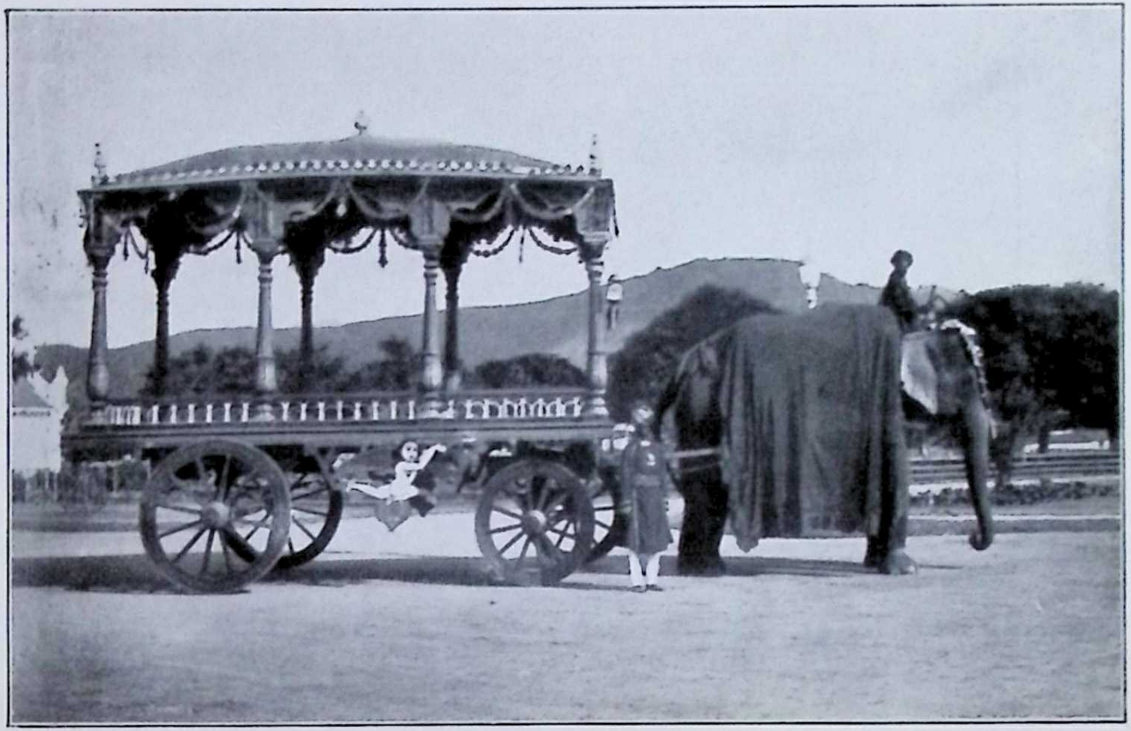


Photo by] [*Palace Studio.*

76. A PICTURESQUE CARRIAGE DRAWN BY AN ELEPHANT WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE PROCESSION.

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Photo by] 77. KRISHNARAJSAGAR DAM. [*Shankar & Co.*

It is built across the river Cauvery and is the second largest reservoir in India. It is named after His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

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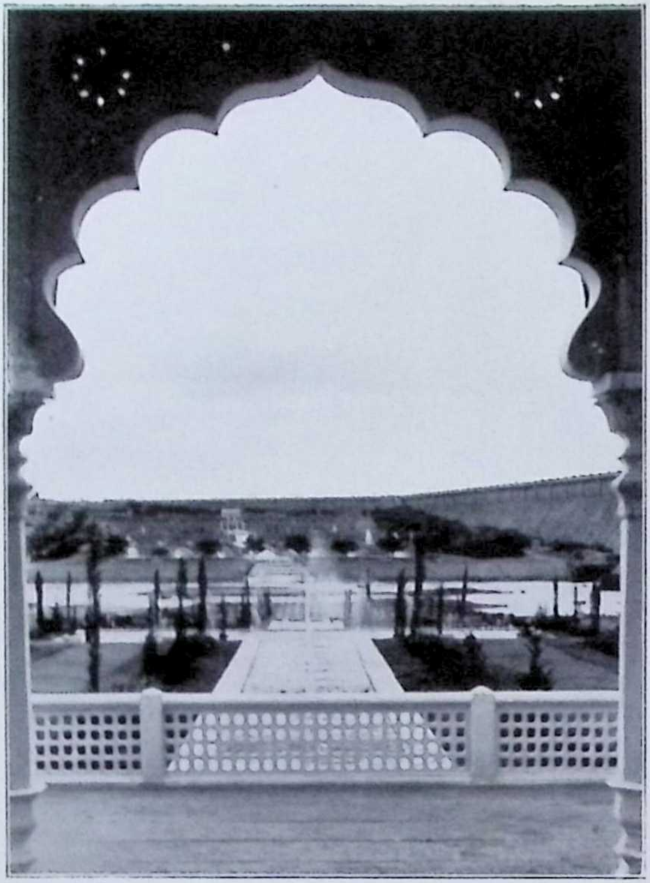


Photo by] [*N. S. Raj.*

78. THE TERRACE GARDENS CALLED BRINDAVAN.

By the side of the Dam are laid out a series of beautiful gardens and fountains in descending terraces on both sides of the river bed. The panorama from any given point is enchanting.

Koviloor Acadamy

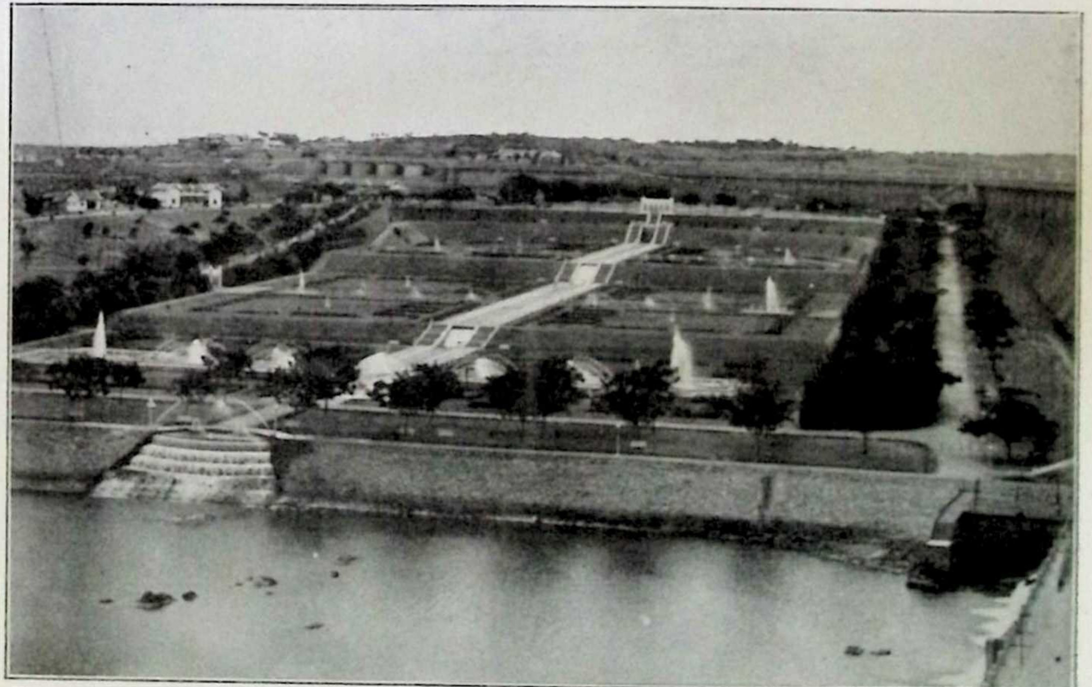


Photo by] 79. A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BRINDAVAN FROM THE NORTH. [*N. S. Raj.*

Koviloor Acadamy

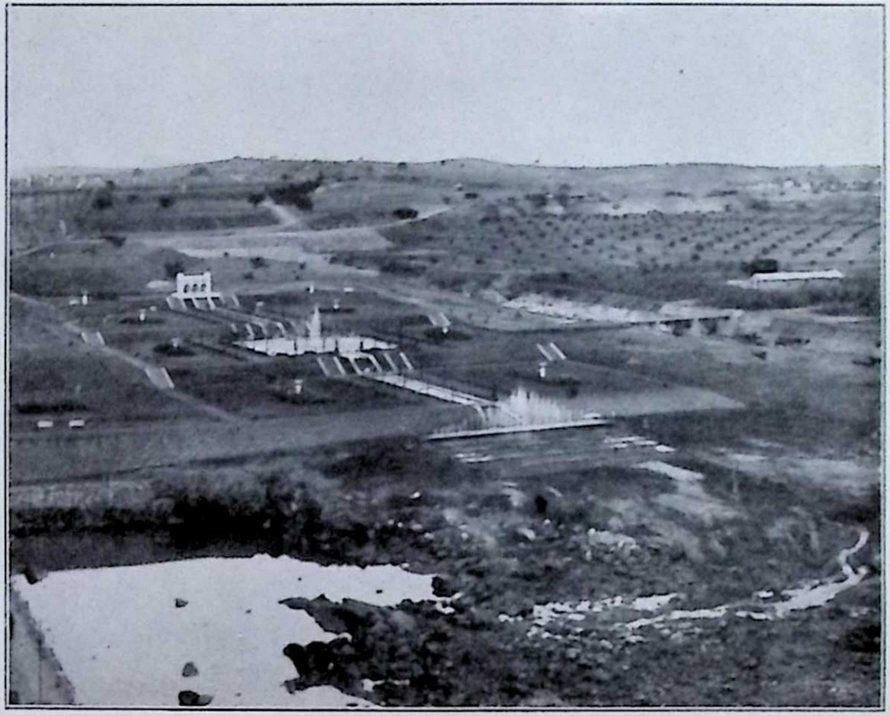


Photo by] 80. ANOTHER VIEW OF BRINDAVAN. [*N. S. Raj.*

Koviloor Acadamy

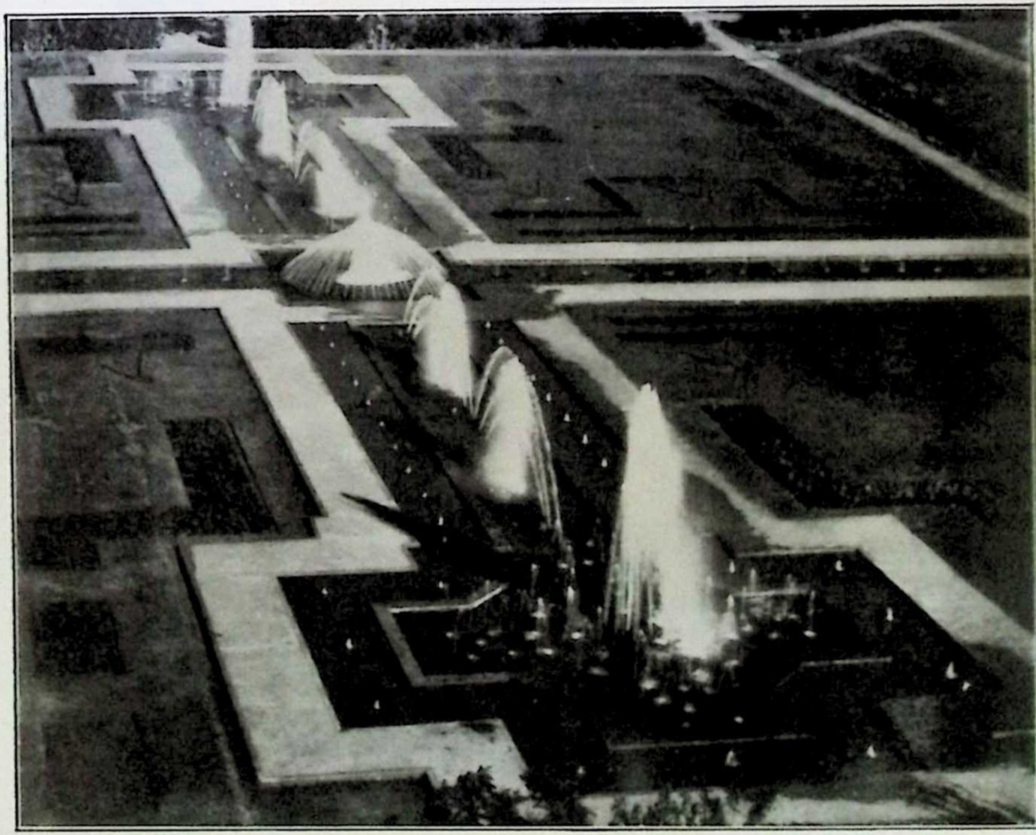


Photo by] 81. THE FASCINATING FOUNTAINS OF BRINDAVAN. [*N. S. Raj.*

They present a spectacle so beautiful that one cannot easily forget it.

Koviloor Acadamy

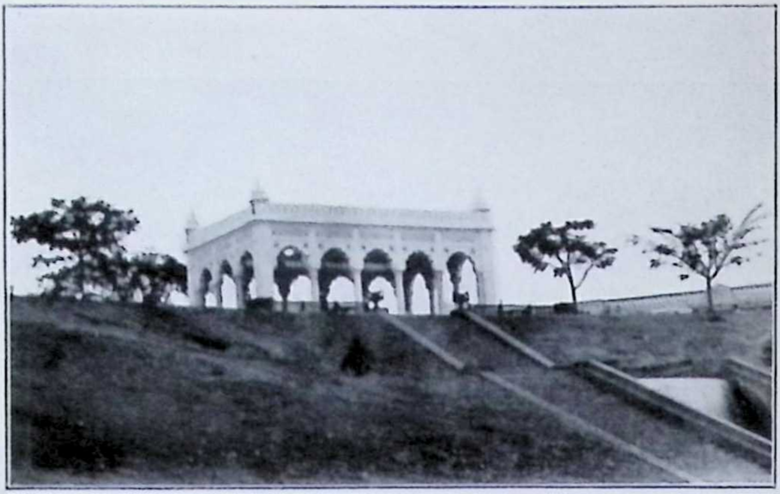


Photo by] 82. THE PAVILION IN BRINDAVAN. [*N. S. Raj.*

A panoramic view of the gardens and fountains in a series of descending terraces may be obtained from here.



Photo by] 83. A QUIET RETREAT. [*N. S. Raj.*

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Photo by] 84. ONE OF THE FOUNTAINS. [*Shankar & Co.*



Photo by] 85. THE PAVILION ILLUMINATED. [*N. S. Raj.*

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Photo by] 86. THE TERRACE GARDENS ILLUMINATED. [*N. S. Raj.*

During nights a battery of multi-coloured searchlights is made to light up the fountains and then each fountain throws up into the air its own shower of jewels.

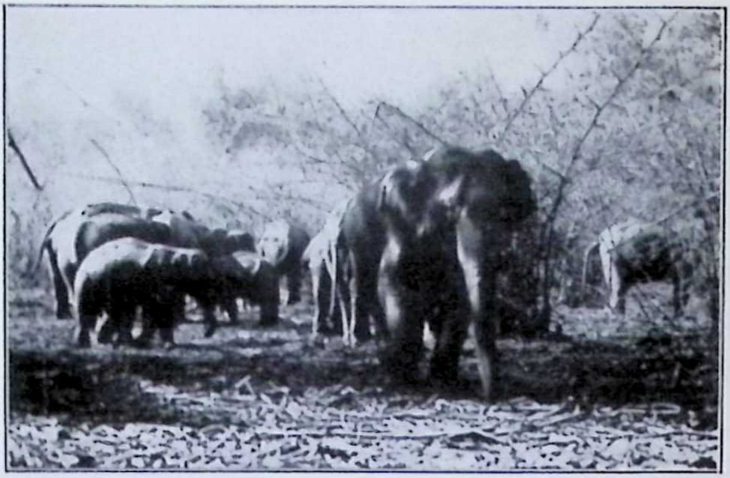
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87. KARAPUR LODGE.

Karapur, situated in the midst of thick forests inhabited by tigers, elephants, bisons and other wild animals, is noted for the elephant catches which are held there during Royal and Viceregal visits to Mysore.

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88. A HERD OF WILD ELEPHANTS ROAMING IN THE FOREST.



89. TAME ELEPHANTS CROSSING A RIVER.

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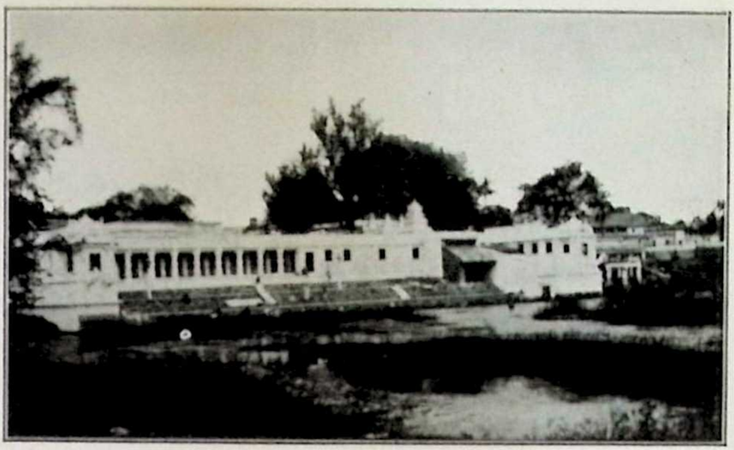
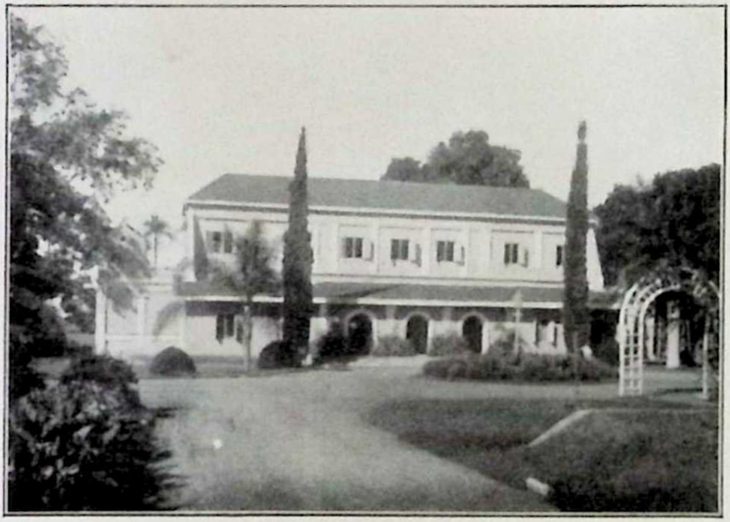


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

90. SERINGAPATAM—THE BATHING GHAT.



91. SCOTT'S BUNGALOW.

Sentiment and legend have both combined to invest this bungalow with a glamour which is intensified by its romantic situation on the banks of the river. It was the residence of one Colonel Scott in 1817, who was an intimate friend of the then Maharaja. After the departure of the Colonel to England under tragic circumstances, the Maharaja directed that the bungalow should be preserved as the Colonel had left it. Since then it has remained untouched save by the reverent hands of those who periodically clean and repair it.

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Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

92. DARYA DAULAT BAGH OR "GARDEN OF THE WEALTH OF THE SEA."

This was the summer palace of Tipu Sultan and was built by him in 1784. It was his favourite retreat, and it was here that he saw visitors and transacted important business. Part of the walls of the palace are covered with paintings in the style of broad caricature commemorating the battle of Pollilur and the defeat of Colonel Baillie's troops by Hyder Ali on 10th September, 1780.

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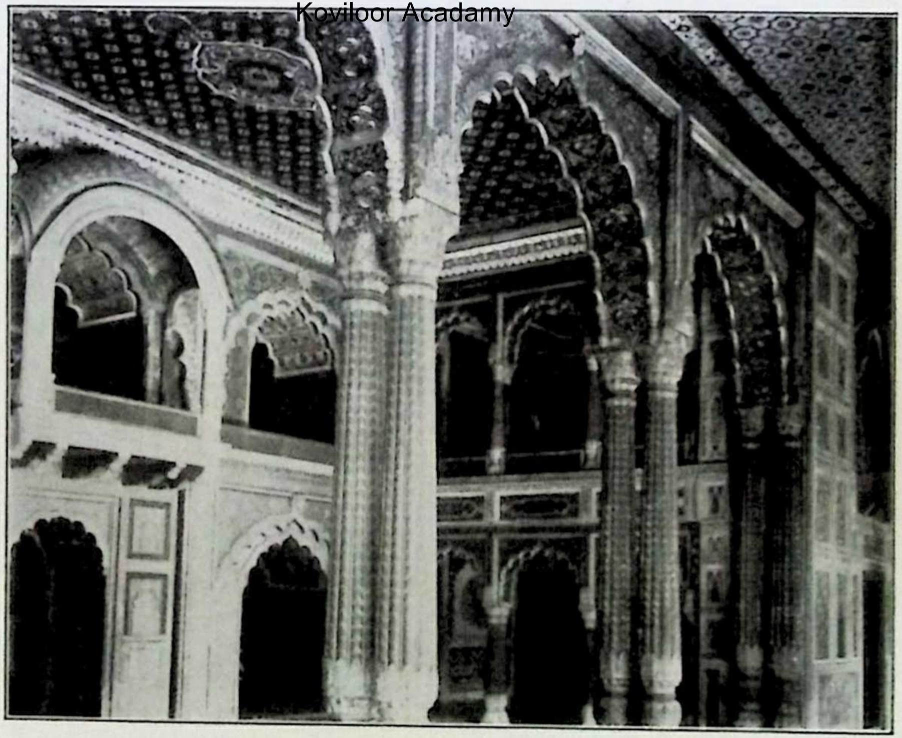


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

93. THE ARCHWAYS AND BALCONIES IN THE DARYA DAULAT.

The palace is rendered very attractive by its graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered. Mr. Rees who has travelled much in India and Persia, says : "The lavish docorations which cover every inch of the wall from first to last and from top to bottom, recall the palaces of Ispahan and resemble nothing that I know in India."

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] 94. THE GUMBAZ. [*Fritz Henle.*

This Mausoleum was built by Tipu for his father, Haidar Ali, and he is also entombed there with his mother. It is a handsome square structure with black marble pillars and surrounded by a dome with minarets at the angles. The doors are inlaid with ivory.

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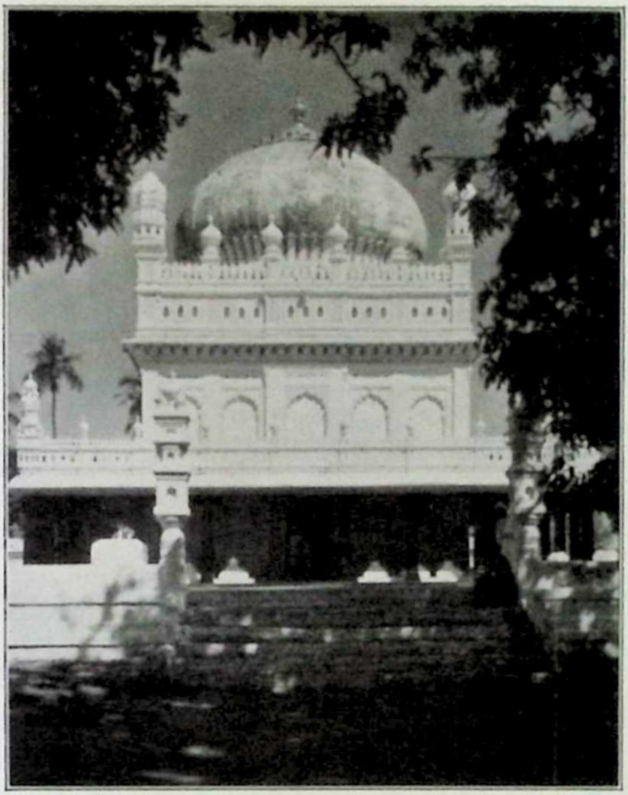


Photo by] [*Fritz Henle.*

95. NEARER VIEW OF THE GUMBAZ.

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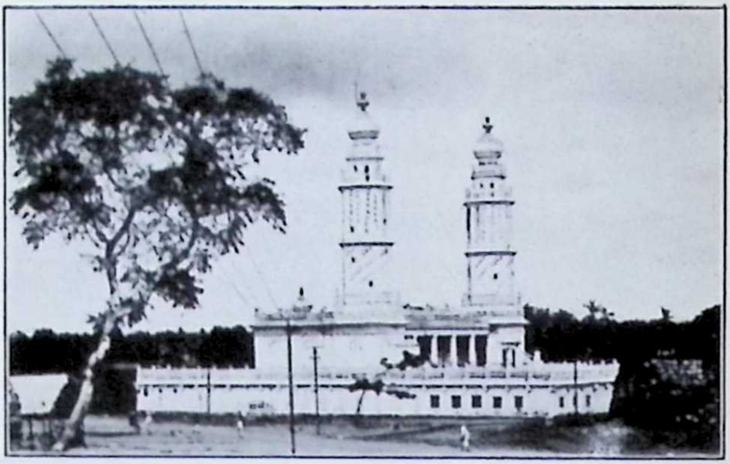


Photo by] [*Shankar & Co.*

96. THE JUMMA MUSJID, WITH ITS TWO LOFTY MINARETS BUILT BY TIPU SULTAN IN 1787.



97. THE BEAUTIFUL TANK AT MELKOTE.

The origin of this tank, known as Kalyani (auspicious), is steeped in legend and many are the kings and queens, generals and statesmen, philosophers and reformers who, for countless generations, have dipped in its crystal waters before entering the temple at Melkote. The steps leading to the tank and the shrines and pavilions clustering round it were constructed by Chamaraja Wadiyar VI, an ancestor of the present Maharaja, in response to his pious wife, Rani Muddajammani's, request.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

98. THE PAVILION BEFORE THE GODDESS'S SHRINE AT MELKOTE.

The temple at Melkote is held sacred by millions of Hindus. It was restored and enlarged in the eleventh century by the celebrated philosopher Ramanuja. On one of the pillars is a bas-relief, one and a-half feet high, of a figure standing with folded hands in an attitude of prayer. It bears on its base the name of a great soldier and an eminent statesman, Raja Wadiyar, from whom the Maharajas of Mysore are descended.

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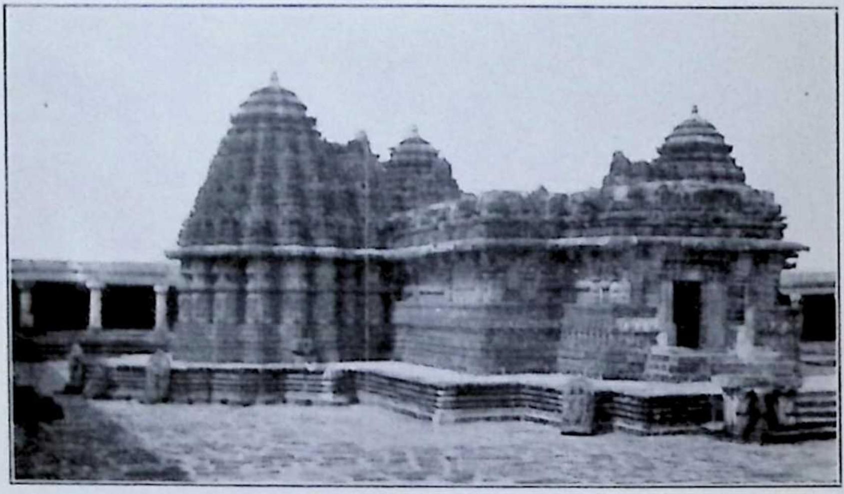


Photo by] 99. SOMANATHPUR—KESAVA TEMPLE. [*F. A. Hamilton.*

This temple; which is a splendid example of what is known as the Hoysala style of architecture, is the most complete and symmetrical, although the smallest, of the ornate shrines in the Mysore State. From a fine inscription on a slab at the entrance, it is learnt that Soma or Somanatha, a high officer under the Hoysala King Narasimha III, built the temple in 1269 A.D. It is named after the god Kesava whose image it once enshrined, but the image is no longer in existence. Judging from the execution of the other images in the temple, the image of Kesava must have been a piece of exquisite workmanship.

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Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

100. ONE OF THE STELLATE TOWERS.

"If any parts can be called finer than others, the palm must be given to the three stellate towers. Their height from the plinth is about 32 feet, and not a square inch of their surface is without decoration. These towers absolutely captivate the mind by their profusion of detail and perfection of outline; and there is no suggestion of superfluity in the endless concourse of figures and designs."—Workman.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

101. THE OUTER WALLS OF THE TEMPLE.

The gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon are portrayed on the walls.

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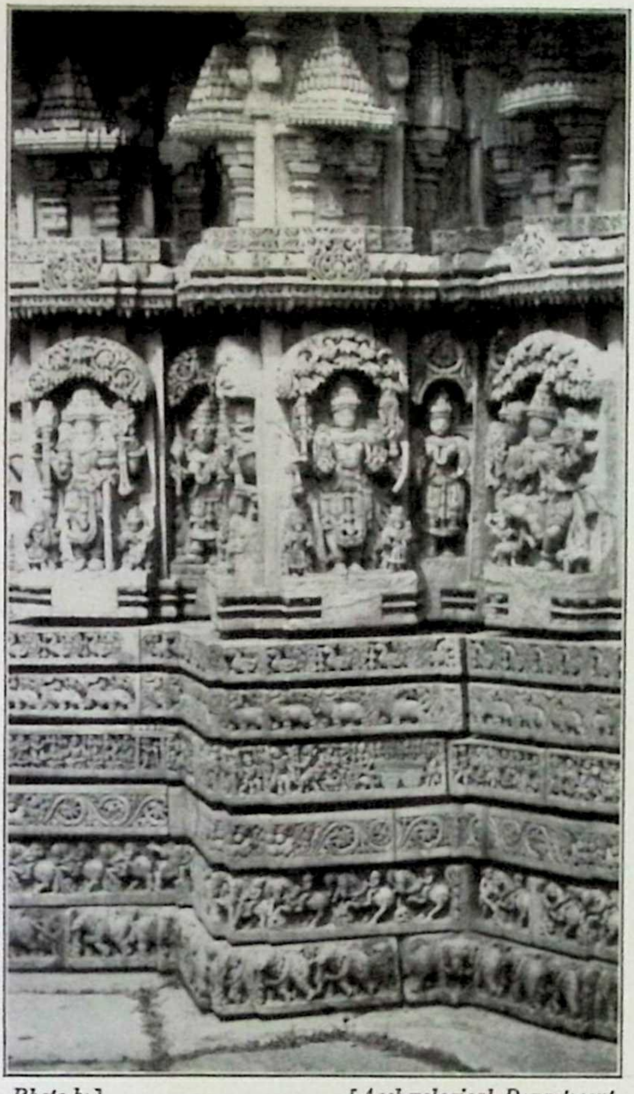


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

102. A ROW OF BEAUTIFULLY CARVED IMAGES WITH ORNAMENTAL CANOPIES ABOVE THEM,

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

103. IMAGE OF VENUGOPALA.

There is a beautifully carved figure of Venugopala or Krishna, playing on the flute, in the south cell of the temple. It is about six feet high and stands on a pedestal two feet high. The image has two hands which are engaged in playing the flute, which unfortunately is broken.

Koviloor Acadamy

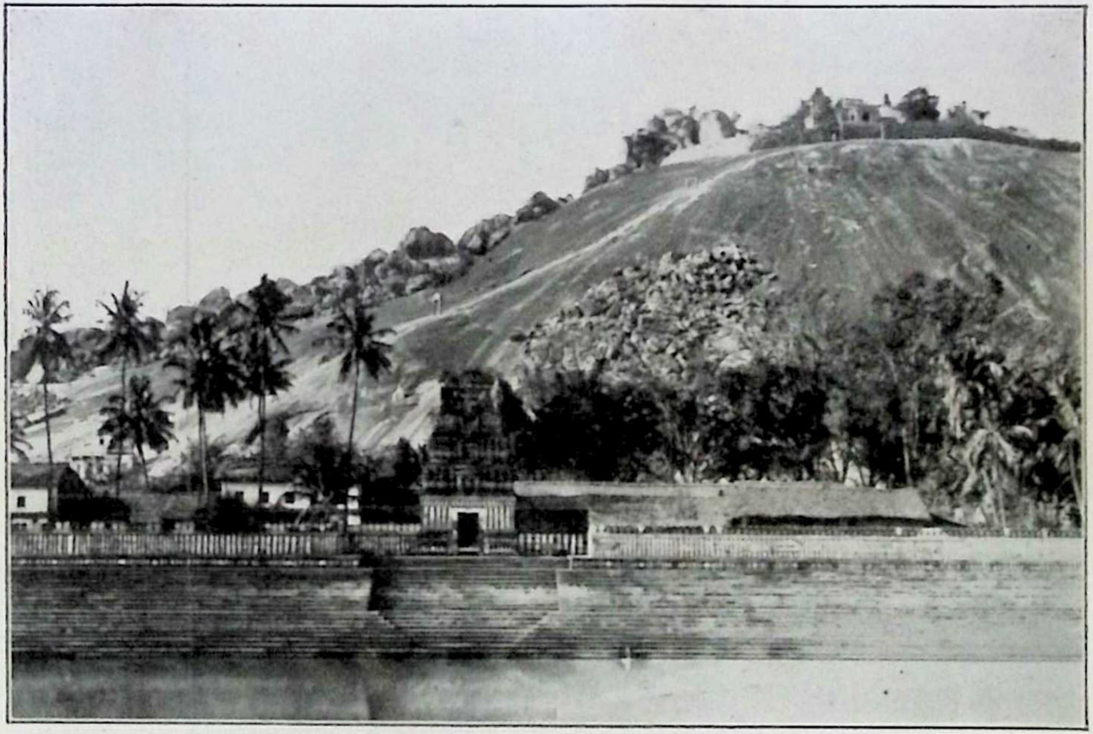


Photo by] 104. SRAVANABELAGOLA—VIEW OF VINDHYAGIRI. [*Archæological Department.*

The larger of the two hills at Sravanabelagola is known as Vindhyagiri. It is about 470 feet above the plain at its foot. A flight of about five hundred steps leads to the summit of the hill, upon which stands an open court, in the centre of which is the colossal statue of Gomata. The beautiful tank at the foot of the hill owes its existence to a distinguished ancestor of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by name Chikka Deva Raja Wadiyar (1672-1704).

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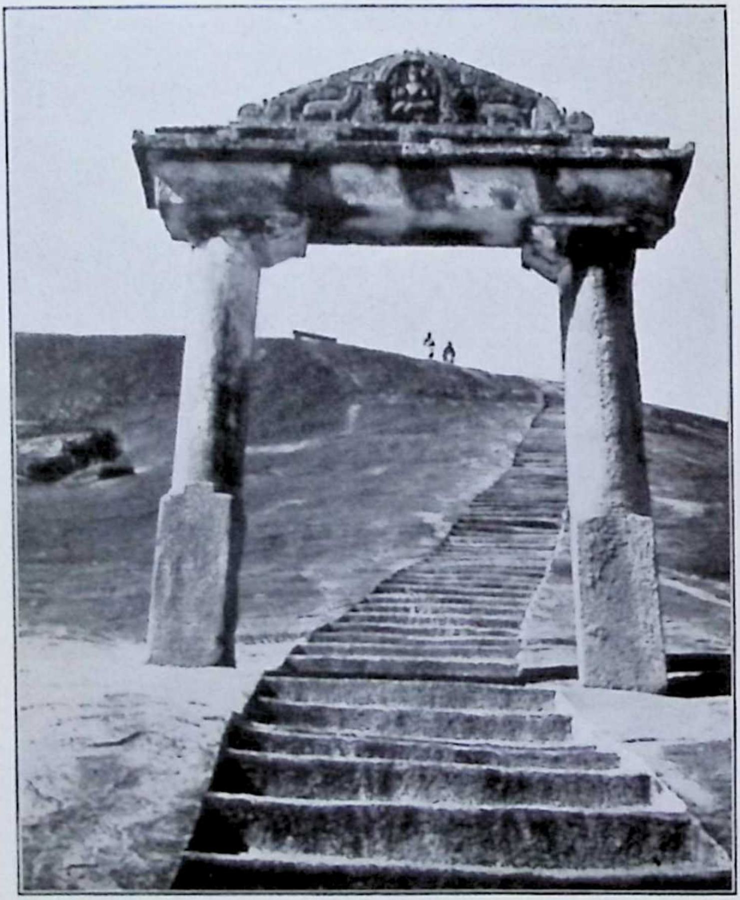


Photo by] [*Fritz Henle.*

105. THE DOORWAY KNOWN AS AKHANDABAGILU.

This doorway which lies half-way up the hill was carved 900 years ago out of a single rock. On the lintel sits Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) with an elephant on either side spraying water on her.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

106. THE STATUE OF GOMATA.

Sky-clad, the figure which represents a Jain ascetic, stands erect with no support above the thighs. It is about 60 feet high and was set up in 983 A.D. by a local potentate named Chamundaraya

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

107. THE HANGING PILLAR AT VINDHYAGIRI.

The elegantly carved pillar in the pavilion is said to be supported in such a way that a handkerchief can be passed under it.



108. A JAIN TEMPLE IN SRAVANABELAGOLA.

Of objects of interest on the two hills and in the village itself are the many Jain temples or bastis. The one shown above is known as Bhandari Basti and is so called because it was built by a Bhandari or treasurer of King Narasimha I.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

109. BELUR—DOORWAY OF THE VIJAYA NARAYANA TEMPLE.

The elaborate and minute carving with which the temple at Belur is decorated surpasses in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Somanathpur temple. The doorway is a mass of delicate and intricate carving teeming with life and variety. Even the scrolls which at first sight appear to be composed entirely of stems and leaves are crowded with deities, demons and animals in every conceivable posture.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

110. ONE OF THE PIERCED STONE WINDOWS IN THE TEMPLE.

A charming feature of this beautiful temple is the perforated window or screen of which there are twenty in the temple. The sculptures on the screen shown above represent the Durbar of King Vishnuvardhana, who built the temple. Fergusson waxes eloquent over "the richness and variety of pattern displayed" in these screens. He observes: 'The amount of labour, indeed, which each facet displays is such, as, I believe, never was bestowed on any surface of equal extent in the world."

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

111. FIGURE OF A HUNTRESS ON THE CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE PILLARS.

On the capitals of the side pillars of every screen are bracket figures which are acknowledged to be "wonderful works of art". There are thirty-eight of them round the temple and they well repay inspection. Two of them represent Durga, and three are huntresses with imposing, though perfectly natural, poses. Most of the other figures are either dancing or playing on musical instruments or dressing or decorating themselves.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

112. AN ELABORATELY CARVED PILLAR IN THE INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

113. BEAUTIFUL FIGURE OF A DANCER, IN AN INTERESTING POSE, STANDING ON THE CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE PILLARS.

Four of the pillars in the interior of the temple are each crowned by an exquisitely carved bracket figure, one dressing the hair, one with a parrot on the hand and the remaining two dancing. The bracelet on the hand of the figure with the parrot can be moved as also the head ornament of the dancing Saraswati, thus testifying to the marvellous skill of the sculptor.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

114. INNER DOORWAY OF THE TEMPLE.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

115. IMAGE OF KAPPE CHANNIGARAYA.

The image, according to the inscription at its foot, was set up in 1131 A. D. in the hope that it would bring peace to the world. No worship has ever been offered to it.

Koviloor Acadamy

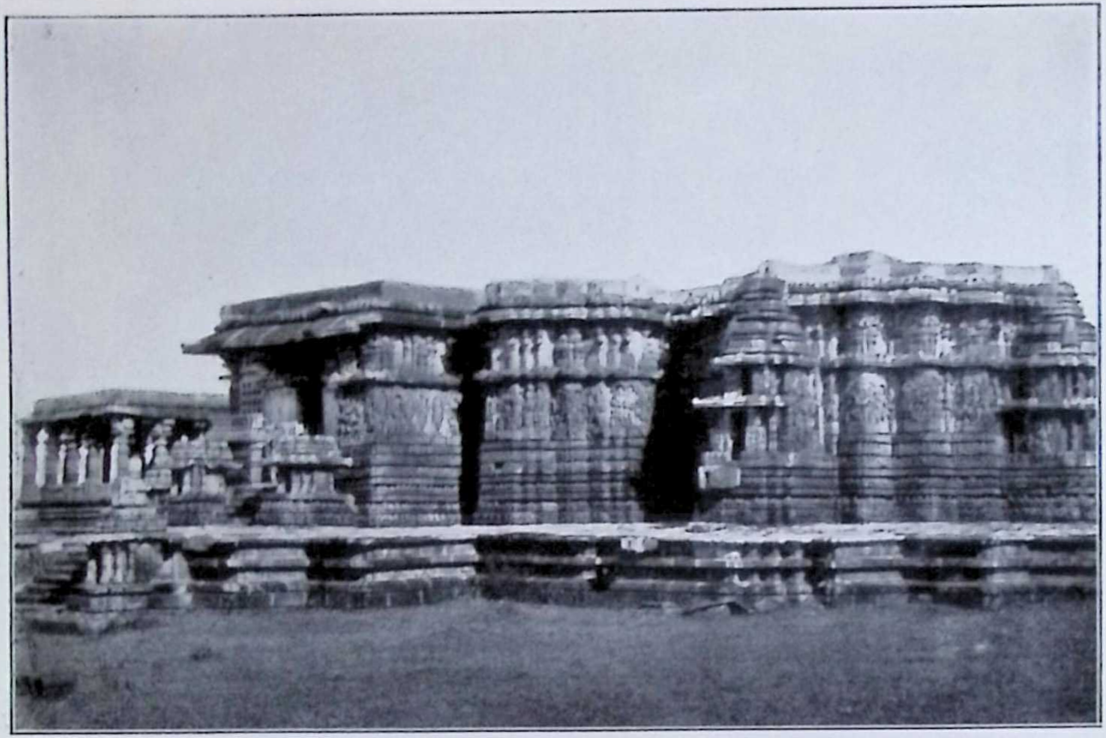


Photo by] 116. HALEBID—HOYSALESWARA TEMPLE. [*Archæological Department.*

It is a marvel of beauty and artistic design and was built in 1141 A. D. by the Hoysala King Narasimha. It was however never finished. Fergusson observes that if it had only been completed it would have been the one building in India on which the advocate of Indian Architecture would desire to take his stand.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] 117. SOUTH DOORWAY OF THE TEMPLE. [*Archæological Department.*

The temple has four doorways, but that on the south, with beautifully sculptured lintels, is the best; and no wonder, as it was through this one that the Emperor entered the temple to offer his daily worship.

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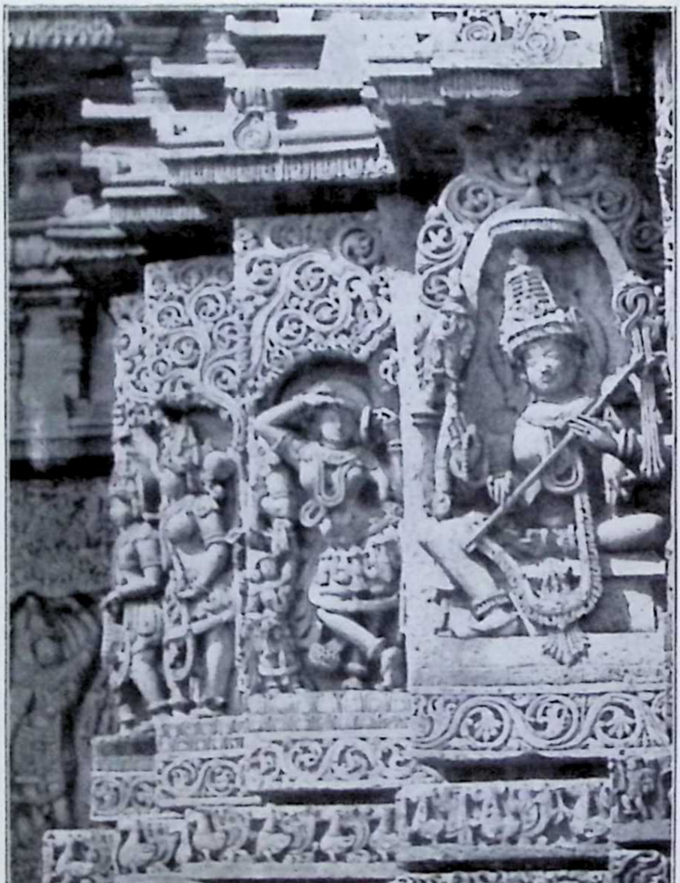


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

118. THE OUTER WALL OF THE TEMPLE.

"It is one of the most marvellous exhibitions of human labour to be found even in the patient East. All of it is carved with a minute elaboration of detail, so broken up with large masses as to give height and play of light and shade more successfully even than that accomplished by Gothic architects with their transepts and projections."—Fergusson.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

119. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OUTER WALL.

"The variety of outline and the arrangement and subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed must be considered a masterpiece of design," says Fergusson, and adds: "If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface it would lose more than half its effect; while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition."

Koviloor Acadamy

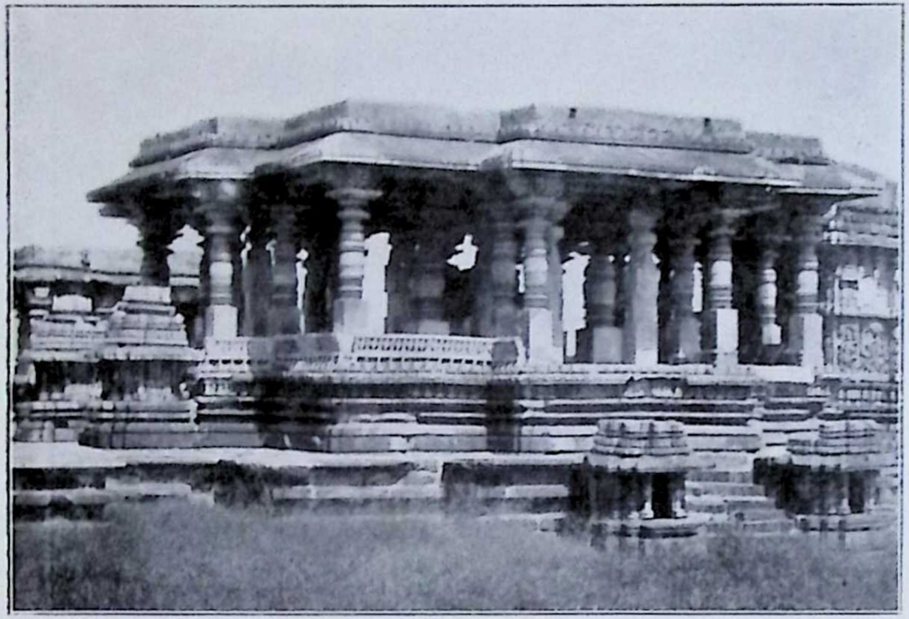


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

120. THE PAVILION BEFORE THE TEMPLE.

The pavilion is supported by thirty pillars, and in the centre there is a figure of Nandi—Siva's vehicle—13 feet long and 9 feet high. "The pillars which look as if they had been turned in a lathe, are so polished as to reflect light from each other."—Fergusson.

Koviloor Acadamy



Photo by] [*V. K. Badami.*

121. MONOLITHIC IMAGE OF GANESHA
(THE ELEPHANT-HEADED GOD).

It stands in the verandah of the Hoysaleswara temple. It is beautifully carved, but sadly mutilated, the right arm being broken off.

Koviloor Acadamy

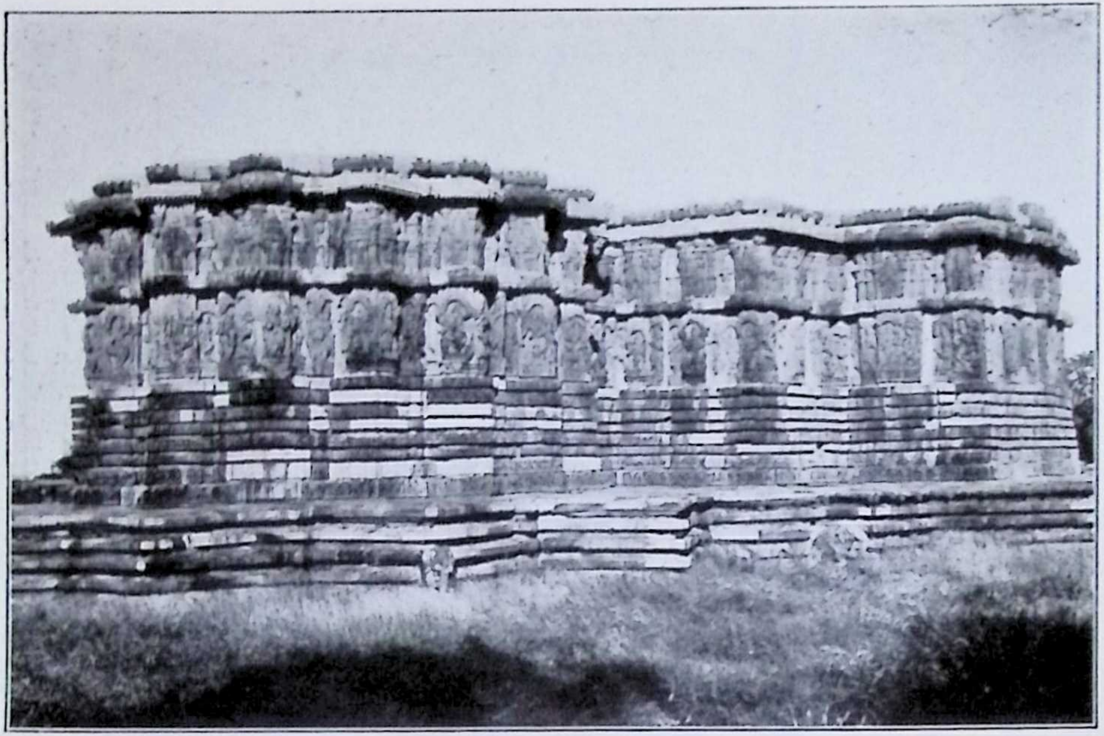


Photo by] 122. HALEBID—KEDARESWARA TEMPLE. [*Archæological Department.*

Once a gem of art, it was erected by King Ballala II and his Queen Abhinava Ketala Devi in 1219 A. D. and dedicated to their tutelary god. It became a victim of culpable neglect and was ruined. Within recent years some attempt has been made to renovate it, but the renovations are in the main extremely unsatisfactory.

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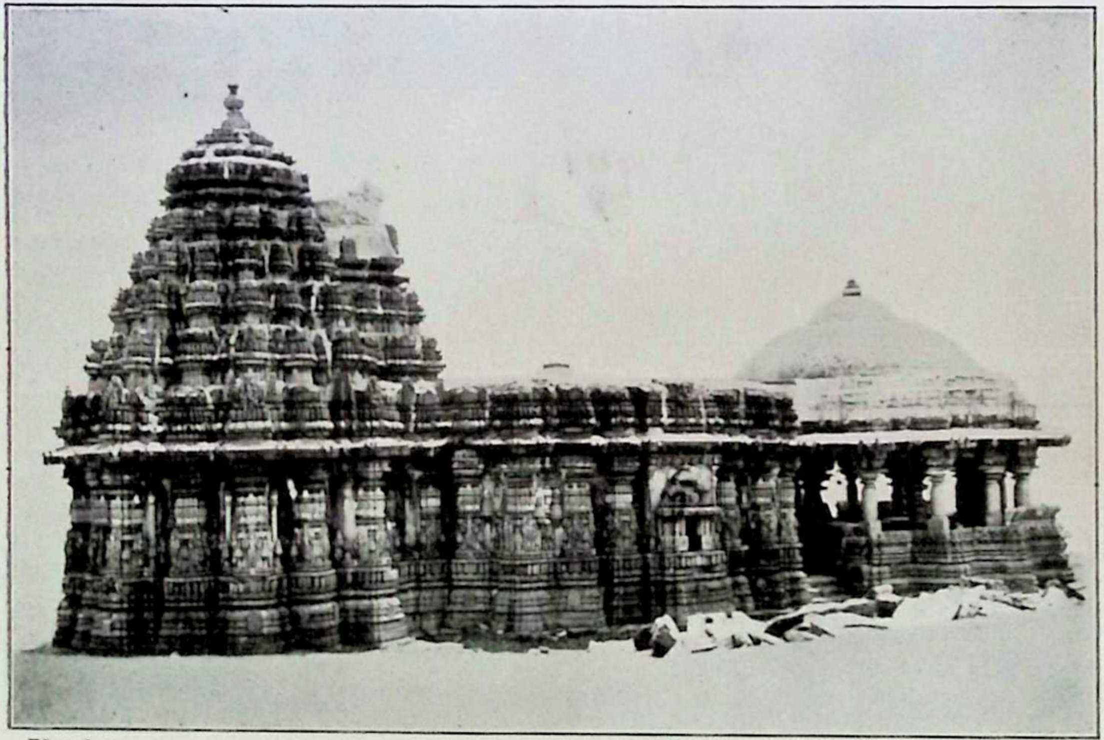


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

123. ARSIKERE—THE SIVA TEMPLE BUILT IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

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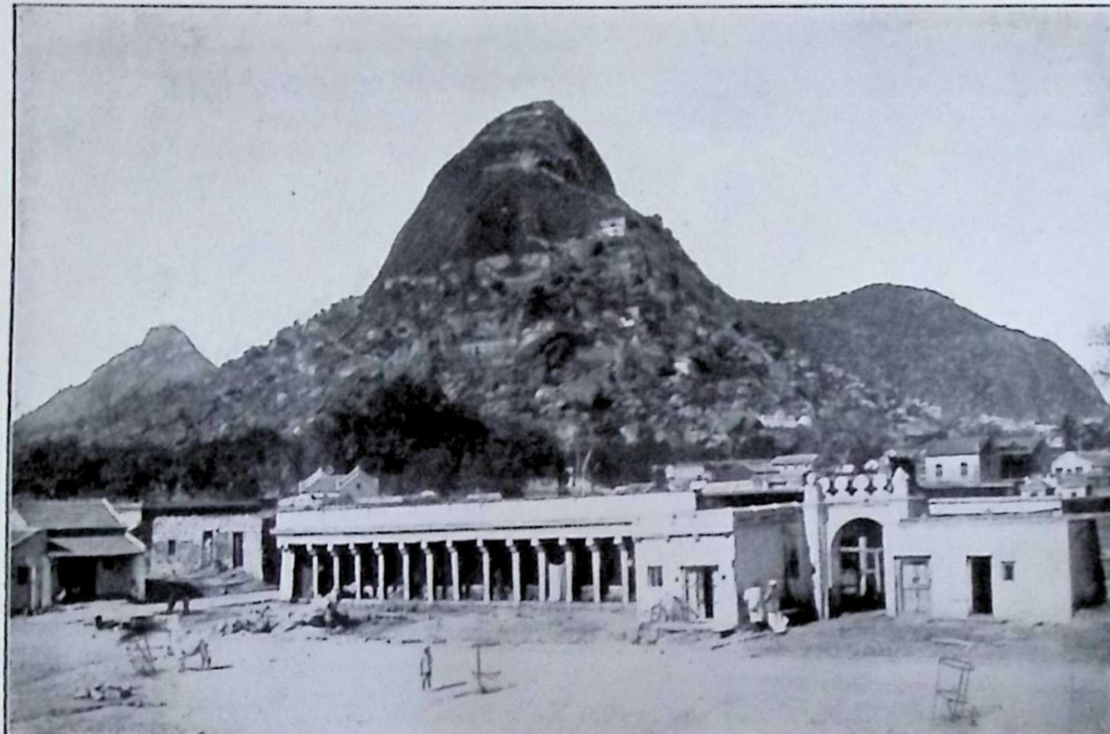


Photo by] 124. MADHUGIRI. [*Archæological Department.*

A bold fortified hill considered impregnable in the 17th century.

Koviloor Acadamy



125. A BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN MYSORE.

There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but the streams which gather from the hill sides are embanked in such a manner as to form reservoirs, called tanks. The number of these tanks dispersed throughout the State is about 38,000. The one shown above is situated in the Tumkur District and is formed by a dam thrown across a gorge between two picturesque hills.

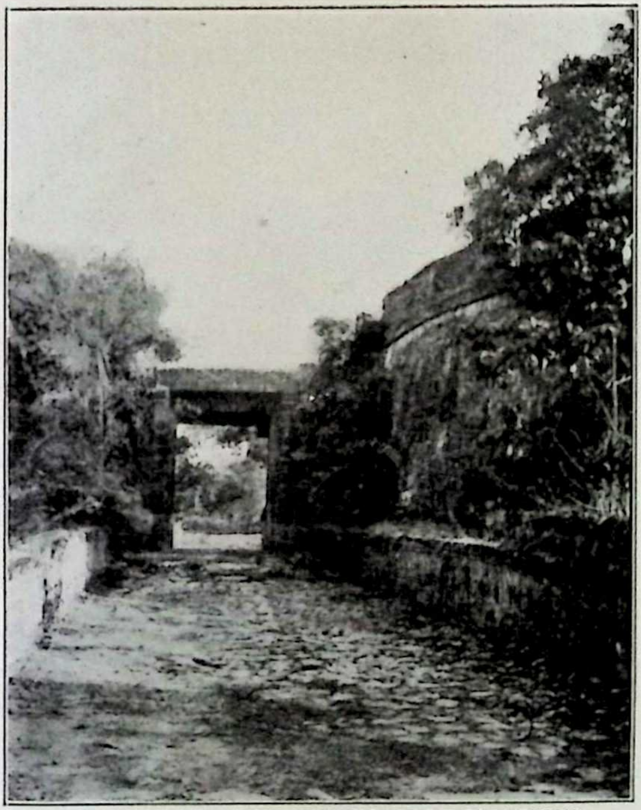
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Photo by] 126. SRINGERI. [*Archæological Department.*

Situated picturesquely on the banks of the river Tunga, Sringeri is a place of pilgrimage. The celebrated philosopher, Sankara, settled here in the eighth century A.D. and founded the spiritual throne which has been occupied down to the present day by as apostolic a succession as the papal chair.

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127. NAGAR—THE RUINED FORTIFICATIONS.

Nagar, which lies 50 miles away from Shimoga railway station, was once the capital of a powerful kingdom and the walls of the fortifications were more than eight miles in circumference.

Koviloor Acadamy

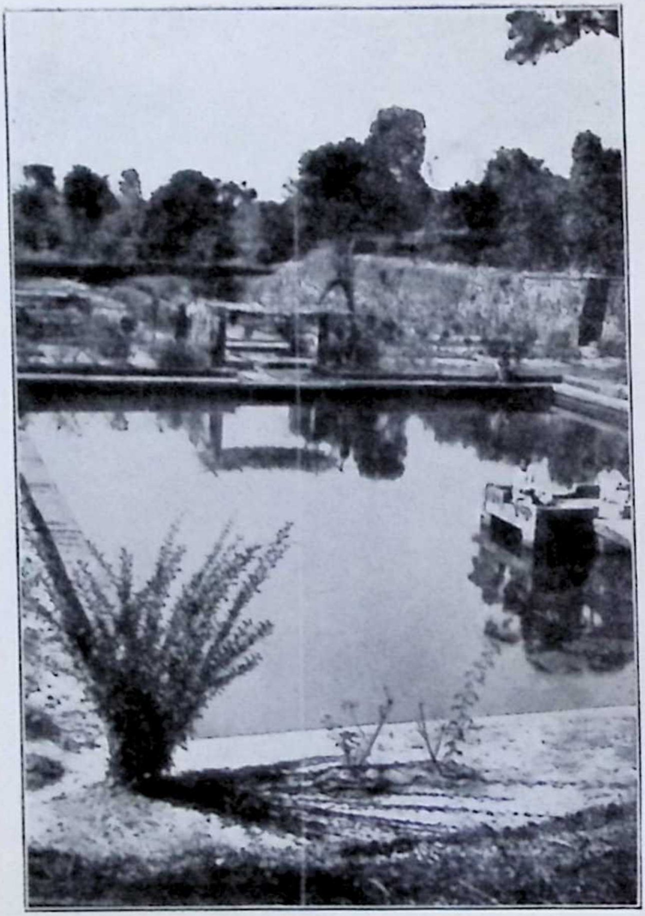
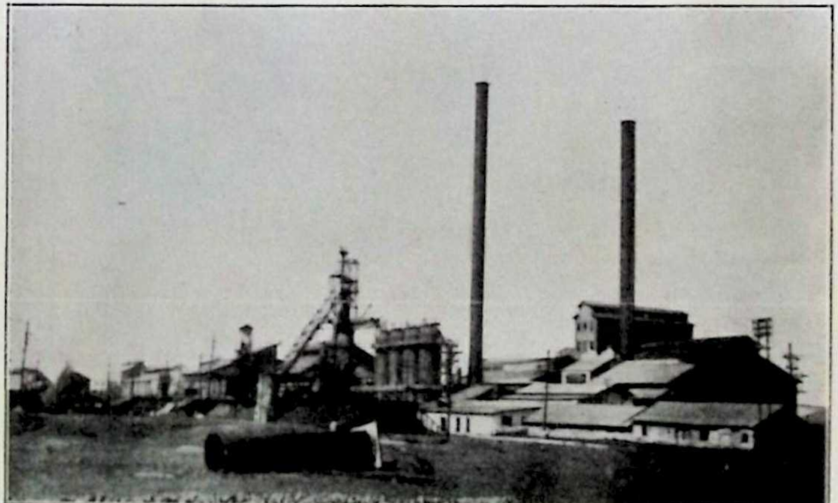


Photo by] [*Archæological Department.*

128. NAGAR—THE ORNAMENTAL PONDS KNOWN AS DEVAGANGA.

These ponds situated in the middle of a well laid-out garden are said to have been constructed by one of the kings of Nagar about 1700 A.D. for the recreation of the members of the royal family.

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129. BHADRAVATI—THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

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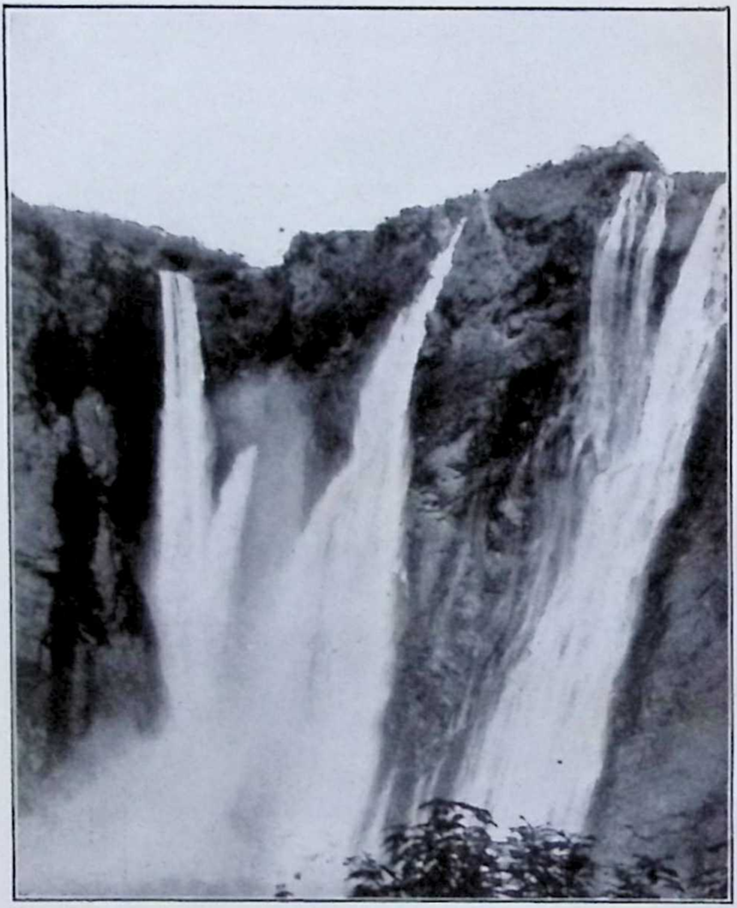


Photo by] [*F. A. Hamilton.*

130. THE FALLS OF THE SHARAVATI RIVER COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE GERSOPPA FALLS OR THE JOG.

The Gersoppa Falls are the grandest natural sight in Mysore, and they may truly be called one of the wonders of the world. The river takes a stupendous leap of about a thousand feet in four distinct cascades, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity, whose effect is greatly heightened by the wild and beautiful country around, covered with a wealth of luxuriant vegetation.

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Photo by] [*V. K. Badami.*

131. CROSSING THE RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS.

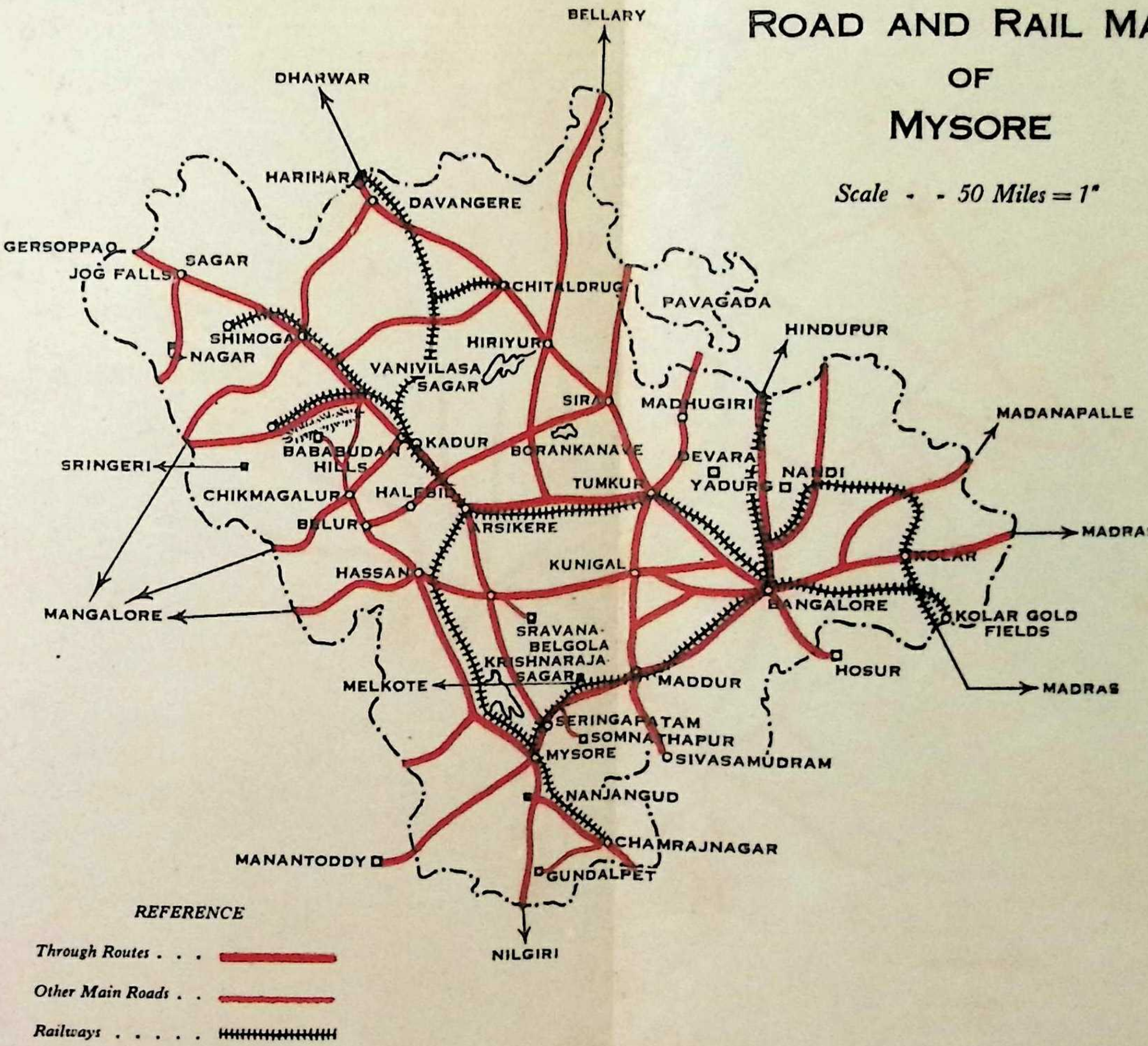
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ROAD AND RAIL MAP OF MYSORE

Scale - - 50 Miles = 1"



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Price Eight Annas.